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A BRIEF SKETCH OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE ROMAN CONQUEST.

1. Little was known of Britain or its people till the year 55 B. C. The derivation of the name Britain is disputed, but the other name **Albion**, by which it was also known, is supposed to come from a Celtic word meaning "white." Phœnician traders from Tyre and Sidon, on the coast of the modern Syria, visited the island to buy tin and slaves. All that is left to tell us anything of the ancient Britons are heaps of stones called *cromlechs*, under which it is supposed that their great men lie buried, pottery, coins and circles of large stones like that at Stonehenge on Salisbury plain.

2. **Julius Cæsar.** This man was a celebrated Roman general, who after conquering the neighbouring country of Gaul, the modern France, invaded Britain in B. C. 55 and 54, to punish the Britons for the assistance they had been sending to the Gauls. From him we learn that the Britons were Celts like the Gauls and lived in tribes; that some of them hunted in the woods, while others tilled the ground; and that they were clothed in skins, and fought in chariots. Their priests were called **Druids**, and human sacrifices were offered among them.

3. **Claudius.** The next invasion took place in A. D. 43, when Claudius was Emperor of Rome. In A. D. 50 **Caractacus** or **Caradoc**, who had opposed the Romans with success, was taken prisoner and carried to Rome.

4. **Suetonius Paulinus.** This general attacked and destroyed Anglesey, the chief seat of the Druids. A great insurrection headed by **Boadicea**, the queen of the Iceni, was put down by him with great cruelty in A. D. 61;

but it was not till the rule of **Julius Agricola** (A.D. 78-85) that Roman dominion was firmly established in Britain. Several Roman Emperors after this visited Britain. **Hadrian** in A. D. 120 built a wall between the Tyne and Solway Firth to keep out the Caledonians. **Severus** died at York in A. D. 218, as did **Constantius Chlorus** in 306.

5. Withdrawal of the Romans. Attacks made upon the Romans by barbarians from the north of Europe, caused them to gradually withdraw their army from Britain. The Picts and Scots from the north of Britain were constantly renewing their attacks upon the Britons. The Britons applied to the Romans for aid ; this aid was once given, but in A. D. 410 all the Roman troops were finally withdrawn.

6. Christianity in Britain. In 167 Pope Eleutherius sent ambassadors to **Lucius**, king of the Britons, and he with all his chiefs became Christians.

7. Effects of the Roman conquest. During the Roman occupation of Britain the country flourished greatly. Agriculture thrived, and the manners and habits of the people were improved. Many learned to speak the Latin tongue. Good roads and towns were built. The word *castrum* or *fort* survives in *Winchester* and *Doncaster*, formerly Roman garrisons, and *stratum* or *street* in *Stratton* or *Stratford*.

Questions.

1. What do we know of the earliest inhabitants of Britain.
2. Who first invaded the Island ? What account does he give us of the people ?
3. Write short notes on Caradoc, Boadicea, Julius Agricola, King Lucius.
4. What were the effects of the Roman conquest ?

CHAPTER II. ✓

THE ENGLISH CONQUEST.

8. The Angles and Jutes. Owing to the continual attacks upon them by the Picts and Scots, and des-

pairing of obtaining assistance from the Romans, the Britons called in foreign tribes to aid them. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes were hardy sailors from the banks of the Elbe in Germany. Two Jutish chiefs **Hengist** and **Horsa** landed in the Isle of Thanet in 449. Others followed, but instead of protecting they slaughtered the Britons and took possession of their land. Each of the tribes fought and conquered for itself, until we find them firmly settled in the south and east of England, and forming four small kingdoms, **Kent, Sussex, Essex, and East Anglia**. But the Britons of the north and west still fought on, and the three kingdoms of **Northumberland, Mercia** and **Wessex**, after a long conflict conquered the rest of the country except Wales. Thus was established the Anglo-Saxon **Heptarchy**, after a struggle of a century and half.

9. Introduction of Christianity. Christianity or Catholicity had, as we have already seen, been brought to the Britons. But the heathen invaders had probably stamped it out. In 597 Pope Gregory I. sent a mission to the English under the guidance of St. Augustine. He landed in Kent and converted Ethelbert, the king, whose wife was already a Christian. The people of Kent and of southern England soon followed his example. In 657 Edwin King of Northumbria was baptized by Paulinus, who afterwards became Archbishop of York. The Picts and Scots had already been converted by the Irish missionaries, brought over by St. Columba, who fixed his see at Lindisfarne or Holy Island, off the coast of Northumberland.

10. Government among the Saxons. The title of king was not hereditary, that is, it did not go down from father to son. The King was chosen by the nation, but more especially by the **Witan**, or Council of Wise Men. Their choice might fall upon the eldest son of the deceased king, but if he was a coward or incapable of ruling from any cause such as ill health &c., he was set aside. The king presided at meetings of the Witan and commanded in battle. With the consent of the Witan he made laws, declared war or peace, and levied taxes.

CHAPTER III.

11. Mode of punishment of crimes. The law of the Saxons was at first blood for blood, but afterwards almost any crime could be atoned for by a fine. When a man was accused for murder or theft, if he could produce honest men, called **compurgators**, to clear him, he was released ; but if he could not, he had to undergo an **ordeal**, that is he had to carry or walk over a bar of heated iron, or put his arm into boiling water. If at the end of three days, the wound was healed he was acquitted ; if not, he was declared guilty.

12. Religion of the Saxons. They were heathens, whose religion taught them to be brave but not merciful. They worshipped *Woden* (god of war), *Thor* (god of storms), *Frea* (goddess of plenty).

Questions.

1. Describe briefly the conquest of England by the Saxons.
2. Explain the term Heptarchy.
3. Relate how England was gradually converted to Christianity.
4. Describe (1) the government of the Saxons, (2) how criminals were punished.

CHAPTER III.

THE UNION OF ENGLAND.

13. Egbert (827—836). Egbert, King of Wessex, was the ablest of the kings of the heptarchy, who were constantly quarrelling among themselves. He gradually subdued the others, who looked upon him thenceforth as their lord. In 832 the **Danes** or **Northmen** for the first time invaded England. These men were **vikings**, or sea-robbers from Denmark, who descended upon the coasts and burned and plundered all they could take. Their standard bore the figure of a black raven. At first they were content with the plunder obtained in brief and rapid descents upon the coasts, but they afterwards began to take up their abode in England in winter to resume their devas-

tations in spring. Egbert died in 836 and was succeeded in turn by Ethelwulf (836-858) and his three sons Ethelbald, Ethelbert and Ethelred (858-871). The Danes continued their ravages till **Alfred** came to the throne.

14. Alfred (871-901). He was the fourth son of Ethelwulf, one of the sons of Egbert. At first, things did not prosper with him, and he was in 876 driven to take shelter in the Isle of **Athelney**, in Somersetshire. There he slowly collected an army and gave battle to the Danes at **Ethandun**, where he completely broke their power, taking their chief **Guthrum** prisoner. By the **Treaty of Wedmore** (878), Guthrum and his principal officers having consented to be baptized, East Anglia was given to the Danes to settle in. Evidence of their settlement in those parts is found in the termination 'by' in towns like *Grimsby*, *Kirkby*, 'by' meaning place. Alfred now set himself to the task of restoring order. He was master of only a portion of England, but he was bent on defending it. He built a large navy to defend the coasts, collected all the best laws of his predecessors, to which he added some of his own, established schools for the instruction of the people, became a diligent scholar himself and translated several Latin works into Anglo-Saxon. He was one of the wisest and best of the princes that has ruled over any nation.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ENGLISH AND DANISH KINGS.

15. Edgar (954-979). Alfred had despaired of winning back the north of England, which had passed into the power of the Danes. But successive victories gained over them by his successors Edward, Athelstane, Edmund and Edred gradually recovered it.

16. St. Dunstan. This great religious was Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edgar's principal adviser. He was born near Glastonbury, of which he became abbot in

943. He was minister to Edred and Edwy, the former of whom followed his counsels and had a brilliant reign, while the latter rejected them and suffered disaster. The monasteries had been destroyed by the Danes, and to the restoration of these and the revival of learning. St. Dunstan devoted his attention. A quarrel with Edwy forced him to fly from England, but three years later he was re-called and made Archbishop of Canterbury by Edgar. He helped to pacify the Danes whom he allowed to keep their own laws. He lived till 988.

17. Ethelred II. (979—1016). This monarch succeeded Edward II., who had been murdered. He is called the 'Unready' or the 'man without counsel,' who ruined his country by his foolish acts. The Northmen renewed their attacks upon England under Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olaf, King of Norway. Instead of helping his people to resist the invaders, he induced the Danes by the payment of sums of money, termed **Dane-geld** or Dane-money, to withdraw. One of their victims was Elfheah, Archbishop of Canterbury. At last to crown his other acts of folly, he ordered a general massacre of the Danes on the feast of **St. Brice** (1002). Sweyn again attacked England and Ethelred fled to France in 1013. Sweyn dying in the following year, Ethelred returned to England. In 1015 Cnut, the son of Sweyn descended upon England with a large fleet and army. **Edmund Ironside**, the son of Ethelred, opposed him with some success. But they agreed to a compromise, dividing the kingdom between them. Edmund did not live long and Cnut became sole king (1016—1035). Himself and his two sons (Harold I., (1035—1040) and Harthacnut, (1040—1042) from the Danish line of kings in England.

Questions.

1. Who were the Danes? Give a short history of their several attacks upon England.
2. Write a short account of the reign of Alfred.
3. Write a short life of St. Dunstan.
4. Explain Ethelred the *Unready*, *Dane-geld*.

CHAPTER V.

THE ENGLISH LINE RESTORED.

18. Edward the Confessor (1042–1066). This pious king, whom the Catholic Church honours as a saint, was the half-brother of Edmund Ironside. He appointed to high posts Normans, who were more learned and more intelligent than their English brethren. This roused the jealousy of the Saxon party, at the head of which stood Earl Godwin and his sons. A quarrel between Eustace, Count of Boulogne, a guest of the king, and the people of Dover brought upon Godwin Edward's displeasure, as the Earl refused to punish the townspeople. Godwin's power rapidly left him, and he and his sons were obliged to withdraw from the kingdom. Through the Witan, a reconciliation was effected, but Godwin died suddenly soon after, leaving his son Harold to succeed him. Edward died in 1066 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he had built. Nothing can be a better proof of the affection, which the English nation felt for him, than that he was long after remembered as the "good King Edward."

CHAPTER VI.

THE NORMANS.—HAROLD II. 1066.

19. Who were they ? The Normans belonged to the same race as the Danes. In the 10th century a party of them led by Rollo settled in a part of north-western France, which was thenceforth called **Normandy**. The ruler of Normandy had the title of duke, the same as the Latin *dux*, or leader.

20. The Feudal System. This was a custom, afterwards brought over by the Normans into England, by which a king gave a portion of land to his nobles, on condition that they did homage to him and promised to furnish him, in time of war, with a number of men proportionate to the amount of land received. The lands so given were termed **fiefs**, and the lords holding them **vassals** or

tenants. These vassals made a like distribution of land to their under-vassals or sub-tenants on the same conditions.

21. Harold II. Battle of Senlac. Upon the death of Edward Harold, Earl Godwin's son, got himself elected king by the Witan. William, who was Duke of Normandy, said that the crown had been promised to him by Edward, a promise, to which, if it did exist, he had by unfair means made Harold consent. He therefore now determined to fight for the crown. A second invasion threatened Harold in the north. Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, with Tostig, Harold's brother, had landed in Yorkshire. Marching against them he defeated and slew both at **Stamford Bridge**. Hurrying towards the south, he met William at **Senlac**. The fight was a long and stubborn one, until Harold was shot through the eye, with an arrow, and with his death the defeat of the English was complete.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NORMAN LINE.

William I. (the Conqueror) ... 1066—1087.

William II. (the Rufus) ... 1087—1100.

Henry I. (Beauclerc) ... 1100—1135.

22. William marched to London after the battle of Senlac, and had himself elected king by the Witan, in order that the possession of what he had gained by force of arms, might be confirmed to him by election. He treated with severity, regardless of dignity, all those who did not yield to him and confiscated their lands. A rising of the English in the north was put down with merciless cruelty; York was taken and its defenders were all put to the sword (1069); and he laid waste the country between the Humber and the Tees, to put a stop, it is said, to the inroads of the Danes and Scots, who had been helping the English. On the other hand, though he handed over to his Norman barons the estates of those English who would not submit to him, he would not allow the Normans to ill-treat such as did submit. He built

the Tower of London to overawe that city and castles in other towns for the same purpose.

23. The Feudal System in England. What the feudal system was, has already been explained. But William made one important alteration in it. An under-vassal swore fealty only to his immediate superior, whom he promised to help in time of war. Thus, if the barons rebelled against the king he would have no army, with which to oppose them. At a great meeting at Salisbury in 1086, William made all swear fealty to him direct.

24. The Domesday Book and Curfew Bell. The Domesday Book was a record of all the lands in England with the names of the occupiers and the amount of rent they had to pay to the king. The curfew (i. e. *couver feu*) was a bell rung at sunset in summer and about eight at night in winter, to warn people to put out or cover all fires.

25. The New Forest. Like all Normans, William was very fond of hunting. He destroyed a number of villages in Hampshire to create a forest for game. A number of *Forest Laws* were passed, which punished severely all who killed or wounded game of any kind.

26. His death and character. William had a quarrel with the king of France and led an army into that country. While besieging the town of **Mantes** an accident put end to his life. **Lanfranc**, his prime minister, was directed to crown his eldest son William; to his second son Robert he left Normandy and Maine, and to Henry, the youngest, 5000 pounds in silver. He was a bold, able man, terrible to his opponents, but just to his subjects. Though at times compassionate, he was often very cruel. Justice was so rigorously administered that it was said a man might go from one end of the kingdom to the other laden with money, without fear of being robbed on the way.

27. William II. This monarch named **Rufus**, or the Red, from the colour of his complexion, though as able and energetic as his father, had not his father's love of

justice. He was avaricious and cruel to the last degree, and fonder of the pleasure of hunting than of the task of ruling. For many reasons the Normans preferred Robert, duke of Normandy, to be king, and Robert prepared to fight for the crown. But William, by promising to treat the English better than his father had done, succeeded in getting large numbers of them to join him. William then invaded Normandy (1090), but the nobles on both sides brought about a compromise, in accordance with which the survivor was to succeed to the dominions of the other. William's avarice brought him into conflict with the church. Whenever the see of a bishop or an abbacy fell vacant, he refused to name a successor, in the meantime taking the revenues for himself. But falling into a dangerous illness, he was forced by remorse to appoint a successor to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had died in 1089. **Anselm**, abbot of Bec in Normandy, one of the ablest and holiest of men then living, was appointed (1093), though not without much protestation on his part, as he saw that William's repentance was but temporary. He was right, for when William recovered he returned to his former ways and Anselm, who rebuked the king for his conduct, was forced to leave England (1097).

28. William's death. He was shot while hunting in the New Forest. The deed was supposed to have been done by Walter Tyrrel, whether on purpose or accidentally is not known. *JR - J.C.*

29. The Crusades. These were expeditions undertaken by the Christian armies of Europe to recover the tomb of our Blessed Lord from the Muhammadans, into whose hands it had fallen, and who ill-treated all the Christians who made pilgrimages to it. Robert, duke of Normandy, took part in the first crusade. He sold his dominions, Maine and Normandy, to William for 10,000 marks, and set out for the Holy Land (1095). The word crusade is derived from the *crux* or cross worn by the crusaders.

30. Henry I. Robert was absent in the Holy Land when William died and Henry had himself crowned

king. To gain the good will of the people of whom Robert, the rightful heir, was a great favourite, he granted them a **Charter of Liberties** in which he promised : (1) not to seize the revenues of any vacant see or abbey, (2) not to tax the people too heavily, and (3) to observe the laws of Edward the Confessor. He married Matilda, great grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside, thus uniting the Norman and English lines. Robert meantime hastened home from Palestine and landing in England in 1101 was determined to take the crown by force of arms. But owing to the mediation of St. Anselm, whom Henry had recalled, Robert agreed to receive 3000 marks and give up all claim to England. But this peace did not last long. Henry led an army into Normandy and defeated Robert at **Tenchebrai** in 1105, taking him prisoner and confining him in Cardiff Castle, where he died in 1134.

31. Right of Investiture. Like all the Norman and many of the English kings, Henry tried to obtain as much power over the Church as he possibly could. When bishops were appointed they were *invested* with the ring and crozier, or pastoral staff, and did *homage* as vassals for the lands they held. The pope had shortly before forbidden bishops to accept *investiture* at the hands of the king. St. Anselm consequently obeyed this command, and he and Henry quarrelled. But the pope consented to a compromise. Henry gave up the right of investiture, while the pope allowed bishops to do homage to him as their feudal lord.

32. His death and character. The death of prince William his only son in 1120, who was drowned, while crossing from Normandy to England, was a great blow to him. His only heir now was his daughter, **Matilda**, who had been married to Geoffery, count of Anjou. To her he made the nobles swear loyalty. He died in 1135. Surnamed *Beauclerc* or *Scholar*, he was a man of great ability, but stern and avaricious. He was however so rigorously just to all classes that he was called the Lion of Justice.

34. Stephen. In spite of the oath he had sworn, to support Matilda, Stephen, earl of Blois. had himself

elected king. He could not, however, be called a usurper, for he was of royal blood, being the son of **Adela**, the fourth daughter of William I., and moreover he was chosen king by the nation. He was a man of generous disposition, but he had not the strong will of his predecessors. To secure the attachment of the people he granted them a charter like that of Henry I.; but he was not able to control the nobles. Hence his reign is one continued scene of oppression, cruelty and bloodshed. Matilda fought hard for the crown. David, King of Scotland, took up her cause and an army of Scots invaded England. **Thurstan**, Archbishop of York, with a large army met and defeated them at **Northallerton** (1138). In 1141 Stephen himself was captured at Lincoln. But **Matilda's** harsh treatment of the people of London, who had been Stephen's chief supporters, made them rise against her and she had to flee. At last in 1253 a treaty was made at **Willingford**, according to the terms of which Stephen was to keep the crown during his life-time and Henry, Matilda's son, to succeed him at his death. Stephen died the next year.

Questions.

1. Write a short account of the reign of Edward the Confessor.
2. Describe the Normans. What system did they bring into England with them? How was this system modified in England and by whom?
3. Had William the Conqueror any right to the throne? Describe his character.
4. What were the domesday book, curfew bell, forest laws, right of investiture?
5. When were the following battles fought, between whom and with what results: Tenchebrai, Stamford Bridge, Senlac?
6. Who was St. Anselm?
7. Name the Norman kings stating how long they reigned, and mention one important event at last in the reign of each.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PLANTAGENET LINE.

Henry II.....1154-1189. Edward II...1307-1327.
Richard I.....1189-1199. Edward III...1327-1377.

John.....1199-1216. Richard II...1377-1399.

Henry III.....1216-1272.

Edward I.....1272-1307.

The *Angevin* Kings.

Henry II., Richard I. and John.

34. Henry II. The first acts of Henry were to dismiss the mercenary or paid soldiers, who were doing much harm in the kingdom, and to force the nobles to pull down the castles, which they had built during the reign of the easy-going Stephen.

Judicial Reforms. Henry I. had caused judges to go round the country at certain times to hear cases brought before them. Henry II. (1176) divided the kingdom into six districts, or circuits, to each of which judges were appointed, to try causes with the assistance of a certain number of men, who gave their opinions after listening to the evidence brought before them. Out of this gradually grew the modern system of **Trial by Jury**.

35. His continental possessions. In right of his father, Geoffrey, he held **Anjou, Maine and Touraine**; in that of his mother **Normandy**; and in that of his wife, Eleanor, daughter of the duke of Guienne and count of Poitou, **Guienne, Poitou, Saintonge, Auvergne, Perigord, Angoumois** and the **Limousin**.

36. St. Thomas a Becket. He was born in 1119 in London, and having attracted the notice of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose household he was serving, was through his influence appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury. In 1157 Henry appointed him chancellor and entrusted him with the education of his eldest son. On the death of Theobald he was made Archbishop, and led a life of piety and austerity. :

37. The Constitutions of Clarendon. Henry was no better than his predecessors in his attempts to bring the church under the authority of the civil power. But from Becket he met with a resistance he had never expected. William I. for excellent reasons had authorised bishops to

hold courts of their own to try clergymen accused of crime. Henry declared that such a state of things should no longer exist, as he said, punishments had often been awarded not adequate to the offences committed. He commanded a meeting of all the bishops at Winchester and bade them conform to the "ancient laws and customs of the kingdom." At Becket's suggestion they promised to do so provided that the rights of the Church were not affected. Henry was not satisfied and it was necessary to explain what was meant by the "custom" referred to. A council was held at Clarendon in 1164 at which all the bishops attended. Forced by trickery and by threats St. Thomas consented to observe these "customs," though they had not been put before the assembly. What is now known as the **Constitutions of Clarendon** were then promulgated. According to these the king could give away benefices to whom he liked, could keep any abbey or see vacant as long as he pleased, and take the revenues for himself as long as they were vacant. At the same time appeals were not to be made to the pope but to him, and clergymen were to be tried by the king's courts. These laws Pope Alexander III. declared to be unlawful, and Henry blaming St. Thomas for the failure of his schemes was now bent on his ruin. St. Thomas then fled to France (1164), whence after a forced reconciliation with the king, whom the threat of excommunication by the pope had driven to a kind of submission, he returned in 1170. Meantime the archbishop of York in spite of the command of St. Thomas, who was still his superior, had crowned the son of Henry, whom Henry wished to associate with himself in the kingdom. For this Thomas suspended him, and ex-communicated the bishops of London and Salisbury, who had taken part in the coronation. These prelates complained to Henry of these proceedings. Furiously angry Henry asked whether among so many eating his bread there was not one who would rid him of a "base-born priest." Four Norman knights crossed over from Normandy, where the king then was, and murdered the archbishop in his cathedral on the 29th December, 1170, the day on which the festival of

his martyrdom is kept by the Catholic Church. Henry denied that he had anything to do with the murder, made his submission to the pope and cancelled the Constitutions of Clarendon.

38. The Invasion of Ireland. Dermot Macmorrogh, King of Leinster, had been driven from his kingdom by O'Ruaro, prince of Breffny, who had received a deadly insult from him. The exiled prince asked for assistance from Henry. Richard de Clare, surnamed **Strongbow**, landed in Ireland in 1171 and was followed by Henry himself in 1172. A very small portion of the island was pacified, but it cannot be said that Ireland was conquered till some hundreds of years afterwards.

39. Henry's penance at the tomb of St. Thomas. Henry's sons, Henry, Richard and Geoffrey, now rose in revolt against their father, the Scots invaded England, and some of the English counties were in open revolt. Seeing the hand of heaven in these calamities Henry resolved to do penance at the shrine of St. Thomas (1174). He made a pilgrimage to the shrine of the saint, where he submitted to be scourged.

40. His death and character. A fresh revolt of the barons headed by Richard, forced Henry to agree to their terms (1189). He found the name of his favourite son John among those that had supported Richard: this broke his spirit, and he died the same year. Henry was a man who loved peace, but was brave and skilful in war. In dealing out justice he knew when to be severe, and when to be merciful, without being excessively so. But he was cruel and false. He was so passionate that whenever he received any news that did not please him, he fell upon the floor in a transport of rage, biting and tearing anything that came within his reach.

41. Richard I. The history of the reign of this king is little more than a history of his warlike deeds. The object of the crusades has already been mentioned. Jerusalem had been taken by the Christians, and Godfrey de Bouillon made its first king. But Jerusalem was now

again in the hands of the Turks and another crusade was preparing to recover it. It was joined by Richard, Philip of France and Leopold, Archduke of Austria. Richard managed to insult both Leopold and Philip, who returned in disgust. But he succeeded in taking Acre and Ascalon and even in advancing to the walls of Jerusalem itself. News now reached him that John, his brother, was trying to win the crown for himself, and he started for home, but in passing through Germany he was seized and cast into prison by the emperor. He was set free for a large sum of money, and reached England in 1194. After settling matters there he crossed over into France to punish Philip for having assisted John. He was shot by an arrow while besieging a castle, named Chaluz, and died of the wound in 1199. He was surnamed **Cœur de Lion** or the **Lion Hearted** from the deeds of bravery he had performed, but the thought of making his people happy was far from his mind.

42. John This prince was one of the most worthless rulers that ever sat upon the throne of England. One of his first acts was to secure possession of the person of Arthur, son of Geoffrey, and the rightful heir to the crown, and to have him murdered (1203). This act roused John's subjects in France, and Philip ordered him to come to Paris and answer to the charge of murder preferred against him. As he did not do so, the French king marched against him and took from him Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, Maine and Touraine in succession.

43. The Interdict. John now turned his anger against his English subjects whom he cruelly treated. None dared to oppose him, much less rebel. But he found in the Church a power, which could at once defend the people and break his own. The monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, chose as successor to the archbishop, who had just died, one of themselves named Reginald. John ordered them to elect the bishop of Norwich, his treasurer. But pope Innocent III. appointed **Stephen Langton**, an Englishman by birth, but educated in France (1207). John in anger turned out the monks of Christchurch, and Inno-

cent then placed the kingdom under an **Interdict**. By this sentence all public worship and the administration of the sacraments, except private baptism, were stopped; no funeral service was allowed, and no marriages performed except outside a church. As John still continued obstinate and went on confiscating the lands and revenues of the clergy, the pope excommunicated him, that is, declared him outside the pale of the Church, and invited Philip of France to assist in deposing him (1212). John at length terrified gave away. He agreed to accept Langton as archbishop, and acknowledging the pope as his feudal lord, did homage to him through Pandulph, the pope's legate. Such a form of submission was an ordinary thing in times when Europe was Catholic, for the pope was then looked upon as the Lord and Father of all, and to him princes often carried their quarrels to settle.

44. Magna Charta. John's treatment of his subjects did not, however, alter in the least; and at last the barons headed by Langton forced him to sign the paper known as **Magna Charta** at Runnymede in 1215. The principal enactments of this charter were: (1) That no "scutage," (money given to the king instead of providing soldiers in time of war), or "aid," (a sum of money given under certain circumstances), was to be imposed without the consent of the Great Council of the kingdom, except for the king's ransom, the knighting of his eldest son, and the marriage of his eldest daughter; (2) that the clergy should be allowed to elect successors to vacancies; (3) that foreign merchants should be allowed to trade in the kingdom without being taxed; (4) that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned, or to be dispossessed (of his freehold or liberties, or free customs), or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed, nor should he be condemned except by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land; and that justice should not be sold or denied or delayed to any man. This last clause was the most important of all and was only a confirmation of the rights that had been granted in previous charters.

45. John's last days. But it was easier to get John to sign these conditions than force him to obey

them. He called in the aid of foreign soldiers and laid waste the country. The barons in despair invited Louis, son of the French king, to come over and take the crown. He brought an army over, and John was preparing for the struggle, when the loss of his baggage in the Wash disappointed him so much that he fell ill and died, 1216.

46. Origin of the term Plantagenet. The line of kings extending from Henry II. to Richard III. is termed the **Plantagenet line** from the *planta genista*, or Spanish broom, a spring of which used to be worn by Geoffrey, Henry's father. Henry II. and his two sons are also called the **Angevins**, as they were more nearly connected with France by their possessions than even the Norman Kings. John's loss of Normandy caused the king thenceforward to be more English in character.

Questions.

1. Who were the Angevin Kings? Why were they so called?
2. What were the constitutions of Clarendon?
3. Write a short life of St. Thomas a Becket.
4. Name the French possessions of Henry II.; which of them still belonged to England at the end of John's reign?
5. Why did Henry II. invade Ireland and with what result?
6. Give a short account of the reign of Richard I.
7. Give a short account of the events that led up to the signing of the Great Charter.
8. Give the main clauses of that charter; did they introduce any change in the law of England?
9. What is the origin of the term Plantagenet? Give a list of the kings of this line with the dates of their respective reigns.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BARON'S WARS—THE PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHED.

47. Henry III. Henry who was but nine years old succeeded his father John in 1216. The earl of Pembroke, marshal of England, carried on the government for the

young king. At a great meeting of the barons the Great Charter was confirmed, but the clause was left out which forbade the king's taxing such as held lands from him without their consent. Pembroke carried on the war vigorously against the French and Louis was compelled to return to France (1217). *John's Indignation at his subjects*

48. Henry's character. As Henry grew to man's state, he showed how unfit he was for the office of king. Gentle and kind and merciful, he was most unsteady in character, following the advice of those about him whom he trusted and loved most. He had married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Poitou, and surrounded himself with strangers from that country. These he had appointed to various posts in the kingdom, where they enriched themselves at the expense of the people. Henry was also asked by the pope to contribute money towards a new crusade, and the crown of Sicily was offered to his second son Edmund. To meet his expense he had to levy heavy taxes, for the raising of which parliament had to be consulted. This body was like the present House of Lords, and was made up of the great barons, bishops and the principal abbots or heads of monasteries.

49. Simon de Montfort. This nobleman, earl of Leicester, was a Frenchman by birth. The parliament, vexed at the weakness of the king, whose fondness for favourites still continued, assembled in 1258, and when asked by Henry to grant him supplies of money, desired him to arrange a new plan of government. They met again at Oxford in 1259. A council of 24 barons was chosen with **Simon de Montfort** at their head, and they drew up what are known as the **Provisions of Oxford**, the principal clauses of which were, (1) that four knights were to be selected by each county to point out its grievances, (2) that parliament should meet three times a year, and (3) that 12 men should be chosen to represent the people in parliament. Henry and his son Edward gave their assent to these conditions. But it was plain that the barons wanted to get the sovereignty into their own hands. By a number of acts and proclama-

tions they strove to make themselves independent of and above the power of the law, and the common people became alarmed. Emboldened by the situation and supported by the king of France and the pope, Henry raised an army, but was defeated by de Montfort at **Lewes** and taken prisoner. A treaty called the **Mise of Lewes** (1264) was made, Edward giving himself up to obtain the freedom of his father.

50. The Parliament. De Montfort now proceeded to call together a parliament. Besides the barons and clergy he summoned two knights from each shire and two representatives from each borough. This was the first meeting of the **House of Commons**, the members of which are elected by the people.

51. Death of de Montfort. Edward now escaped from prison and levying an army met earl Simon at **Evesham**, totally defeating him (1265). The earl fell in the battle.

52. Edward goes to Palestine. In accordance with a vow made during his captivity Edward joined the Crusades in 1270. An assassin wounded him in the arm with a poisoned dagger, but his wife, Eleanor of Castile, courageously sucked out the poison. During his absence Henry died in 1272.

53. Edward I. Edward reached England in 1274 and was crowned king. His was the first instance in which the authority of the king was recognised before his coronation. For as soon as Henry was buried the barons took the oath of fealty to his son.

54. Conquest of Wales. In 1276 Edward marched against Llewelyn, prince of Wales, who had refused to do homage to him. David, Llewelyn's brother, assisted Edward and in 1277 the Welsh were forced to submit. But the two brothers becoming reconciled the Welsh again took up arms in 1282. Llewelyn was surprised and slain, and David, after being driven from place to place, was captured and executed at Shrewsbury (1283). Wales was then entirely subdued and annexed to England. Ed-

ward's son was created **Prince of Wales** in 1287, and this title has ever since been borne by the eldest son of the sovereign.

55. First Conquest of Scotland. When Alexander III. of Scotland died, his grand-daughter Margaret, surnamed the *Maid of Norway*, succeeded him, but she died at sea. There were now thirteen claimants, the principal of whom were John Baliol and Robert Bruce. They referred their disputes to Edward, who promised to settle the question if the future king would do homage to him as his liege lord. Henry II. had enforced this claim but Richard I. had abandoned it. The Scots consented and Edward decided in favour of Baliol, who did homage and was crowned king of Scotland. Edward now insisted that men who had lost their cases in the Scottish law courts should be allowed to appeal to him. This the Scots refused to do and prepared for war. Edward defeated them at **Dunbar** (1296) and captured Baliol. He subdued the whole of Scotland and leaving Warrenne, earl of Surrey, as governor returned to England. He carried away from Scone the stone on which the Scotch kings used to be crowned and fixed it in the chair in Westminster Abbey in which the English sovereigns are still crowned.

56. Second Conquest—William Wallace. But the Englishmen left to govern Scotland made themselves hateful to the people by their cruel treatment of them. One of the principal Scotchmen, **William Wallace** by name, gradually gathered together an army with which he defeated the English at **Stirling** (1297). Edward marched into Scotland and gained a great victory over the Scots at **Falkirk** (1298). Resistance was soon put down and Wallace, a fugitive, was betrayed to the English by Monteith, governor of Dumbarton Castle, taken to London and executed (1305). Scotland was united to England and Scottish representatives were ordered to join the English parliament.

57. The Parliament. In 1295 Edward summoned a parliament in which representatives of the three

estates sat, *viz.*, clergy, barons, and commons. Besides the bishops and barons summoned, he issued orders that two knights should be elected from each shire and two burgesses of the better sort from each borough and town. This parliament may be considered a model of all those that followed.

58. Robert Bruce. This Scottish nobleman was the grandson of the Bruce, who had been one of Baliol's competitors for the crown of Scotland. He was English by descent and was brought up at Edward's court, which he left in 1305. He stabbed in the church of Dumfries Comyn, another claimant for the crown, and one of his followers completed the murder. Such an act gave the Scotch nobles no option but to combine and fight for their independence. Bruce was crowned in 1306. He was defeated at **Methven** and sought shelter in the Western Isles. Edward, stricken with a mortal illness, advanced his army to Burgh-on-Sands, on the frontiers of Scotland, where he died in 1307. *IR. IC.*

His character. He has been styled the English Justitian for having corrected and amended the laws. He was a skilful ruler and soldier, affable to his servants, stern to criminals. All that he undertook served to advance the interests of the kingdom more than the acts of his predecessors had done. Though surnamed *Longshanks*, from the length of his legs, his exterior person was pleasing. His persecution to the Jews, whom he banished from the kingdom, was however cruel and unnecessary.

Questions.

1. What led to the Barons' Wars in the time of Henry III?
2. Give a short account of them.
3. Who first assembled a Parliament? What English king did the same? Describe the composition of each assembly.
4. How were Wales and Scotland conquered and annexed to England?
5. What are the following places in history famous for: Dunbar, Stirling, Lewes, Oxford, Evesham, Falkirk?

CHAPTER X.

EDWARD II. EDWARD III. AND RICHARD II.—
THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

59. Edward II. This monarch, the son of Edward I., was a very weak-minded king, given to pleasure, careless of public affairs, and devoting most of his time to the company of unworthy favourites. At one time it was **Piers Gaveston**, whom the barons took and executed in 1312, at another the two **Despensers**, who are treated in the same manner (1327.)

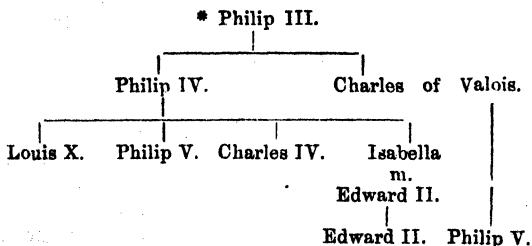
60. Loss of Scotland. Bruce now reappeared, but at first meet with little success. It is said that disheartened by his repeated failures, he determined to give up the attempt to free Scotland, and that he endeavours of a little spider to reach the roof of a cave, in which he was lying and its success after falling frequently, caused him to try again. The folly of Edward helped to make his success more complete. One castle after another was taken by him until **Stirling** alone remained in the hand of the English. To save it, Edward assembled a vast army, but was disgracefully beaten at **Bannockburn** in 1314.

* **61. His last days.** Edward's queen, Isabella, summoned a parliament, which put Edward off the throne. He was confined in Berkley Castle, and by the orders of Roger Mortimer cruelly murdered (1327). ~~Edward~~ *

* **62. Edward III.** Edward being a minor a council was appointed, with Isabella and Mortimer at the head, to carry on the government. When he reached man's state he had Mortimer executed and Isabella imprisoned for their treatment of the late king (1330.)

63. The Hundred Years' War. This war with France which began in Edward's reign is called the **Hundred Years' War**, because with few interruptions it lasted till the reign of Henry VI. **Causes.** Robert Bruce was dead and Edward Baliol the new king became completely subservient to Edward III. The Scots become angry at this and took up arms. But they were defeated at

Halidon Hill in 1333. They applied to France for aid and got it. Edward now renewed the claim he had put forward some years before to the French throne in right of his mother.* The *Salic Law* in France, however, forbade a woman's succeeding to the crown. The French moreover told Edward that no woman could hand down her right to her children. But several other causes combined to bring



about the war. Besides the aid given to the Scotch there was the desire of the French king to become master of Gascony and Flanders. Large towns like Ghent and Bruges wove into cloth the wool sent over from England, where sheep in those times used to be reared in large numbers, and if France got possession of them the woollen trade with England would be stopped.

64. The first fight took place at sea, off **Sluys** (1340) in which the French fleet was beaten. Edward crossed over into France with an army of 32,000 men and defeated an army of 100,000 Frenchmen at **Crecy** (1346) with great slaughter. At this battle his son, Edward, surnamed the **Black prince** from the colour of his armour, greatly distinguished himself. **Calais** was next taken after a siege of twelve months (1347). A truce was then made and in 1355, when John was King of France, the war was renewed. The Black Prince with an army of 18,000 men utterly routed a large French army at **poitiers** in 1356, taking the French king prisoner. The **Peace of Bretigny** brought the war to an end (1360). According to the treaty Edward was to give up all claim to the French crown; 3,000,000 crowns of gold (£1,500,000)

were to be paid for the ransom of the French king ; and **Acquitaine, Guienne, Gascony** and some other provinces given to Edward, who, renounced his claim to **Normandy, Anjou, Maine and Touraine.**

65. The Scots invade England. While Edward was engaged in France, the Scots under their king David Bruce, invaded England. Queen Philippa raised an army and defeated them at **Neville's Cross** (1346), capturing the king.

66. The Black Death (1349). This was a pestilence that took off about one-third of the people of Europe. Its effects upon society were important. It caused a discontinuance of the Hundred Years' War. Labourers in England decreased in number, and the survivors wanted higher wages. There is no doubt but that the landlords treated them very harshly. These wanted the greatest amount of work for the lowest scale of pay. But as they elected men to represent them in parliament, a law was passed called the **Statute of Labourers**, forcing labourers to work at their usual wages, threatening to punish severely such as refused and forbidding to move from their respective counties.

67. Edward's last days. Both Edward and his son were fast sinking into the grave. His possessions in France were one by one taken from him until at last only **Bordeaux, Bayonne and Calais** were left to him. The Black Prince lived just long enough to be able to oppose successfully some of the acts of **John of Gaunt** or Ghent, the king's fourth son who now began to assume power and cause trouble. The **Good Parliament**, as it was called, dismissed some of John of Gaunt's friends, who had been found guilty of making money for themselves in posts out of which the clergy had been put and reinstated their former occupants. The Black Prince died in 1376, Edward a year after him.

68. His Character. Edward was a great soldier and statesman. The power which England acquired at this period was so great that Englishmen always look back upon it with pride. Though he was constantly at war, the peace of the country itself was never broken. He was loved by his nobles and people, to whom he endeared

himself by his courtesy and kindness ; but while loving him, the nobles feared him and did not dare to break out into that lawlessness, which had brought so much misery upon the kingdom in former reigns.

69. Commerce, Language. Edward encouraged Flemish weavers to settle in the kingdom and protected them against the English weavers. French, which up to this was the language of the law-courts, now gave way to English.

70. Richard II. As this king, son of Edward the Black Prince, was only 11 years of age, **John of Gaunt**, his uncle, was appointed regent. War with France still went on, and town after town was taken by the French while new taxes were being constantly imposed in England to meet the expenditure incurred.

71. The Insurrection of the Peasants. In England from the time of the Anglo-Saxons there was a class termed **villeins** or **serfs**, men who did work for their landlords in return for the land they held. As time went on, the condition of these became worse and worse, until they appear to have been entirely at the mercy of their masters. Besides there ~~their~~ were **free labourers** who were paid for their work. The *Statute Labourers* passed in the preceding reign had fixed the scale of wages at which these labourers should work. The labouring classes and the villeins were in consequence discontented and the severity with which the new taxes were raised exasperated them further. A poll-tax was levied throughout the kingdom. The tax was most unpopular, and a tax gatherer insulted the daughter of Wat Tyler, a Kentish man. Tyler killed him and thousands of villeins rose in arms, (1381). Headed by **Tyler** and **Straw** they broke into London and committed great havoc, destroying property and murdering many gentlemen, among them the Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard rode out to meet them, and Wat Tyler was killed by Walworth, the Lord Mayor, for his insolent behaviour to the king. His followers shouted for vengeance ; Richard boldly rode forward and said to them : "Are ye angry that ye have lost your leader ? Follow me ; I am your king ; I will be your leader." This cool courage disarmed the rioters, who followed him into the fields. There he granted them

pardon and the ^{previous} charters that had been before given to their fellows. But parliament refused to sanction what the king had done, and many of the rebels including their leaders were taken and put to death. The insurrection, however, was the means of setting the serfs free, and the landlords found that freemen when paid for their labour worked better than men who were forced to work for nothing.

72. Richard takes the government upon himself. The coolness and courage shown by Richard in presence of the rebels made men believe he would be a strong and able ruler. Of war there was little; the only action of note was that of "Chevy Chase" fought at **Otterbourne** (1388) between Douglas and Percy surnamed *Hotspur* from his valour. Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner by the Scots. Richard suddenly seized the duke of Gloucester and had him sent to Calais, where it is said he was murdered; of his other uncles Warwick was banished and the Earl of Arundel executed (1397), while the dukes of York and Lancaster concurred in what he did.

73. Richard's last days. Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, had been accused by Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, son of John of Gaunt, of ~~slandering~~ the king. They determined to settle their quarrel by combat. The parties met at Coventry, but the fight was stopped by Richard who banished Hereford for ten years, and Norfolk for life. When John of Gaunt died Richard took possession of his lands. Such an act made Richard many enemies. Bolingbroke sailed from Brittany in 1399, and landed in Yorkshire. Thousands joined him and Richard found himself deserted and forced to resign. He was imprisoned in Pontefract Castle, where he is supposed to have been murdered.

74. The Lollards. This was a sect of Christians, who believed in the doctrines taught by **John Wyclif**, a priest who had been educated at Oxford. His teachings were directed against the Catholic Church and the authority of kings and princes, and produced in great measure the rising of the peasants, the only example we have in English history of "a war of class against class." Men like these are by Protestant historians termed reformers; but now only do they profess to reform a religion, that has existed for

centuries and believed in by millions that have lived and died before them, but they set themselves up as reformers of the government. Wyclif's doctrines helped to produce the peasant insurrection, and the Hussites of Bohemia who followed his instructions, rose in insurrection against their king. Wyclif is said to have translated the Bible. For whom? The common people could not read, and, as he professed a desire to better their condition thereby, his labour was thrown away. Moreover there had been two English translations made before his in 1290 and 1300. Besides a more practical way had been adopted to teach the people their religion. Parts of the Bible were taken and made into plays, which were performed in different parts of the kingdom. In this manner the people were much better instructed than by making translations for them which they could not read.

Questions.

1. How did the English lose Scotland? 2. What was the cause of the Hundred Years' War with France? Give a short account of that war. 3. What was the Black Death? Show what its effects, political and social were. 4. What was the Insurrection of the Peasants? What were its results? 5. Who were the Lollards? 6. How did Richard II. come to be deposed? 7. What was the character of Edward III.? 8. Who was the Black Prince? Why was he so called? 9. Give full particulars of the following battles: Haildon Hill, Neville's Cross, Sluys, Otterbourne, Poitiers. 10. What were the terms of the Treaty of Breigny.

CHAPTER XI.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. 1399—1413. HENRY V., 1413—1422.

HENRY VI., 1422—1460.

75. Henry IV. Bolingbroke took the title of Henry IV. Being the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the line of which he was the first king has been called the **Lancastrian Line**. The rightful heir was **Roger Mortimer**, Earl of March, grandson of **Lionel, duke of Clarence**, third son of Edward III. But Henry was chosen by the parliament.

76. Laws against heretics. Heretics are people who believe or teach doctrines contrary to the truth. The Lollards continued their teaching in Henry's reign and laws were passed against them, not so much for their false belief as for the harm they were doing in preaching against those in authority. Hence they were ordered to be burned.

77. The Percies. Owen Glendower of Wales had captured the uncle of the earl of March and Henry would not allow **Percy**, earl of Northumberland, whose kinsman he was, to ransom him. In the battle of **Homildon Hill**. (1402) the Percies had taken prisoners earl Douglas and other Scottish nobles, whom Henry ordered them to keep and not ransom. Irritated in consequence, they formed a league with Glendower, but were defeated by Henry at **Shrewsbury** (1403). In this battle Henry Monmouth, Prince of Wales, greatly distinguished himself. Stories are told of this young prince's wild conduct, and how on one occasion he struck the judge, named **Gascoigne**, before whom he was brought for some offence, and by whom he was ordered to prison.

78. Henry's death. Henry died in 1413 in the 46th year of his age. *

79. Henry V. This prince succeeded his father in 1413. An insurrection of the Lollards took place, headed by Sir John Oldcastle. The rebellion was easily put down, and Oldcastle was executed (1418).

80. Renewal of the Hundred Years' War. Charles VI. of France was a lunatic and the country was in great disorder. Henry saw in this a favourable opportunity of renewing the claim of Edward III. to the French crown. In 1415 he landed in France, took **Harfleur**, and defeated the French with great slaughter at **Agincourt**. He returned to England and entered France again in 1417, capturing a number of French towns, among them **Rouen** after an obstinate defence. The **Treaty of Troyes** (1420) brought the war to an end. By this treaty Henry was to marry Katharine, the French king's daughter, the crown of France was to go to Henry on the death of Charles, and Henry was to be regent during the life time of that king. It may seem strange that the French could have

consented to hand over the crown to a foreigner. But besides that Charles was mad and incapable of ruling, the duke of Burgundy had been murdered by the friends of the *Dauphin* or son of the French king. The new duke determined at any cost to avenge his father's murder, and forming a league with Henry got Charles to agree to the treaty. Henry however died before the French king in 1422.

81. Henry's character. Henry has been looked upon as the model of what an English king ought to be. His success as a soldier was brilliant, and as a ruler, equally so. But it may be doubted, whether that love of conquest, for which he was conspicuous while it wrought endless misery on the conquered, brought any real advantage to England. The next reign showed how short-lived that advantage was, if any existed at all.

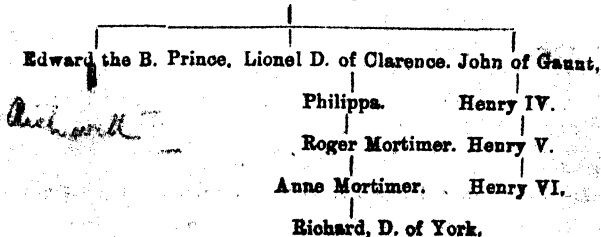
82. Henry VI. Henry was scarcely nine months' old at his father's death. **Humphrey, duke of Gloucester**, was appointed Protector. **Bedford** became regent in France, and Henry's education was entrusted to his great-uncle, **Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester**.

83. Jean d'Arc. The English continued to capture town after town in France. A great victory was gained at **Verneuil** by Bedford over the French and Scots (1424). The south of France alone remained obedient to Charles VII., son of the mad king Charles VI. Bedford now laid siege to Orleans, when help appeared from an unexpected quarter. A young girl, **Jean d'Arc** from the village of Domremi, on the borders of Lorraine, appeared before Charles and told him that she had been commissioned by heaven to relieve Orleans, and crown him king at Rheims. She soon entered Orleans, clad in armour and mounted on a white charger. In less than a month the English were forced to raise the siege of that town, and Charles was crowned as the Maid had foretold (1429). She had now accomplished her mission and begged to be allowed to go home, but permission to do so was refused her. In 1430 she was taken prisoner by the English and cruelly burnt by them at Rouen (1431). Twenty years afterwards Calais was the only spot that belonged to the English in France.

84. Jack Cade's rebellion. After Bedford's death there was rivalry between the duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort. The latter persuaded Henry to marry **Margaret of Anjou**, who immediately took sides against Gloucester (1445). With the help of the duke of Suffolk, Gloucester was arrested and a few days afterwards he was found dead in his room. Cardinal Beaufort died a few weeks after. There was now nobody to oppose Suffolk, who it would appear did all he could to enrich himself. He was accused of all sorts of crimes and banished; he was seized near Dover and his head struck off (1450). Discontent at the government caused the people to rise. A certain **Jack Cade**, a native of Ireland, taking the name of John Mortimer, gathered a large number of the men of Kent round him. He marched to London, but his followers took to plundering and he was shortly after killed (1450).

✓ **85. Wars of the Roses.** Henry's incapacity made people look elsewhere for a ruler. **Richard, duke of York**, appeared to be the best man for that position. He was descended from the duke of Clarence, *third** son of Edward III., while Henry through his grandfather, Henry IV. was descended from John of Gaunt, *fourth* son of that king. The duke was moreover closely connected with the earls of Westmoreland, Salisbury and Warwick, the most powerful noblemen in the kingdom. Henry lost his reason and York was appointed Protector (1454). Henry recovered in the following year, and York having been dismissed from his post raised an army and the **Wars of the Roses** began. They are so called because the Lancastrians took a red rose and the Yorkists a white one for their badge.

* Edward III.



The following table will show what battles were fought in Henry's reign :—

YEAR.	PLACE.	VICTORS.
1455.	St. Albans (first battle) ... (Henry VI. taken prisoner.)	Yorkists. ...
1459.	Bloreheath. (Staffordshire.) ...	Yorkists.
Do.	Ludlow. (York is deserted and disbands his army.)	Lancastrians. ...
1460.	Northampton. ...	Yorkists.
	(Henry VI. again taken prisoner.)	...
Do.	Wakefield. ...	Lancastrians.
	(Richard, duke of York slain.)	...
1461.	Mortimer's Cross ...	Yorkists.
Do.	St. Albans (second battle) ... (Warwick is defeated.)	Lancastrians. ...

86. After the battle of Northampton the duke of York determined to dispute Henry's claim to the crown. The nobles before whom he laid his claim said that it was a just one, but suggested that, as Henry had been king so long he should still retain the crown, while York was to administer the government and succeed Henry at his death. York agreed to this proposal. But Margaret continued the struggle. Richard was defeated and slain at Wakefield, but Edward, his son succeeding to his title entered London after the second battle of St. Albans and was crowned king (1461).

Questions.

1. Whom did Henry IV. succeed? What was his title to the crown? Of what line was he the first king? 2. Describe the

rising of the Percies in his reign. 3. What are the following places famous for : Otterbourne Homildon Hill, Verneuil, Shrewsbury, Agincourt ; 4. What made Henry V. renew the Hundred Years' War with France ? What treaty brought it to an end ? What were the terms of that treaty ? 5. What caused Jack Cade's rebellion ? How did it end ? 6. What was the cause of the Wars of the Roses ? Give with dates the names of the battles fought in the reign of Henry VI.

CHAPTER XII.

HOUSE OF YORK.

EDWARD IV., 1461-1483. EDWARD V., 1483. RICHARD III.

1483-1485.

87. Edward IV. Margaret, Henry's queen, had gathered a large army in the north. Edward gave it battle and completely destroyed it at **Towton** (1461). He returned to London and his title was confirmed by the parliament. The people wanted a strong man like Edward to rule over them. Every great nobleman had an army of retainers distinguished by a livery or uniform and badge, whom he assembled whenever he intended attacking another. The middle classes were at the mercy of these barons, who plundered any one that displeased them, and it was impossible at the same time to obtain justice, in the courts of law. Hence gentlemen with small estates, farmers, peasants and shopkeepers looked to the king for protection and from this period onward his power began to grow.

88. Quarrel with Warwick. Margaret made two more attempts on behalf of her husband but was defeated at **Hedgley Moor** and **Hexham** 1464. Edward married Elizabeth the widow of Sir J. Grey, a Lancastrian, and thus gave great offence to Warwick surnamed the **King-maker**. Clarence, the king's brother, joined Warwick, and both of them were forced to fly from Eng-

land. They returned in 1470 with a large army and put Henry again on the throne. Edward was in his turn forced to flee, but was able to meet Warwick at **Barnet**, defeat and kill him, and rout Margaret at **Tewkesbury** (1471). Her son, **Edward**, was brutally murdered after the battle. Henry was again sent to the Tower of London and murdered, it is said, by Edward's youngest brother, **Richard, duke of Gloucester** (1471).

89. Benevolences. These were forced loans of money from the rich to enable the king to carry on his wars.

90. Introduction of Printing. Printing was introduced into England from the continent by **William Caxton**, who set up a printing press at Westminster.

91. Edward's death and character. Edward's brother, **Clarence**, was accused of trying to obtain the crown for himself. He was cast into the Tower and is supposed to have been drowned in a cask of wine (1478.) Edward himself died in 1483. He was a brave but cruel man and one too much given to pleasure.

92. Edward V. The favour Edward had shown to his wife's relations raised up many enemies against them, and at his death they determined to let them have as little power as possible. At the head of this party was **Richard, duke of Gloucester**, a prince with a deformed body and soul of a devil. Joined by the duke of Buckingham he managed to obtain possession of the two children of Edward *viz.* Edward who succeeded as **Edward V.**, and **Richard, duke of York**. Richard's designs were now too clear, One of the strongest supporters of the young king lord **Hastings**, who had to this given him his support, refused to act with him any longer, and was beheaded. A parliament summoned by Richard set aside the claims of the young princes and declared him king as **Richard III**. The two young princes were afterwards smothered in the Tower by **Sir James Tyrrel, Dighton and Forrest**, whom Richard had employed for the purpose (1483).

93. Richard III. Upon his accession Richard loaded Buckingham with favours ; for that nobleman had helped him to the throne. But Buckingham did not get as much

as he wanted, and began to form a conspiracy against Richard. The horror, which the murder of the princes inspired, caused the nation to look to **Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond**, for deliverance. Through his mother he was descended from John of Gaunt. He was now in Brittany, and it was agreed, to prevent any opposition that might arise to a Lancastrian succeeding to the throne, that he should marry **Elizabeth**, Edward's daughter, thus uniting the two houses. Buckingham raising the standard of rebellion too early, was captured and beheaded (1483). After an unsuccessful attempt to reach England in 1483, Henry made good his landing nearly two years after, and Richard was defeated and slain at **Bosworth** near Leicester (1485).

Questions.

1. Trace the progress of the Wars of the Roses in the reign of Edward IV. 2. What do you know of Warwick, the King maker, Clarence, and the duke of Gloucester? 3. What were benevolences? 4. How did Richard III. obtain the crown and how did he lose it?

CHAPTER XIII.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII.....1485-1509. Mary.....1553-1558.
Henry VIII.....1509-1547. Elizabeth. 1558-1603.
Edward VI.....1547-1553.

94. Henry VII.* After his coronation Henry

- * Descent of Henry VII. from John of Gaunt.
John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.

John Beaufort, earl of Somerset.

Katharine of France.
widow of Henry V.
m. Owen Tudor.

John Beaufort, duke of Somerset.

Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond m. Margaret

Henry VII.

hastened to fulfil his promise to marry Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. (1486), and in this way the Red and White Roses were united.

- / **95. Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.** Pretenders to the throne now appeared ; one of them named **Lambert Simnel** declared himself to be **Edward, earl of Warwick**, son of the duke of Clarence. But Henry produced the real Edward, who was confined in the Tower, and no rising occurred in England. But in Ireland the pretender was everywhere acknowledged, and even crowned at Dublin as Edward VI. (1487). At the head of an army Simnel landed in England and advanced as far as **Stoke** where he was defeated by Henry. Simnel was too contemptible to be punished and was made a scullion in the king's kitchen. In 1492 **Perkin Warbeck**, another pretender gave himself out as **Richard, duke of York**, who, it was rumoured, had escaped from the Tower. In Ireland he took the name of Richard Plantagenet, and even deceived Charles VIII. of France and James IV. of Scotland, and with the assistance of the latter he landed in Cornwall in 1497 and the people flocked to his standard. But when Henry advanced to meet him at Taunton he lost heart ; his army melted away, and Warbeck was taken prisoner to London and hanged (1499). The earl of Warwick was beheaded a few days afterwards—an act as unnecessary as it was cruel.
- / **96. Henry amasses money.** Henry loved to gather money not for its own sake but in order that by it he might use his authority and bring every one under his power. His two creatures—Empson and Dudley, employed all the means they could to extort money, and succeeded in getting together the immense sum of £1,800,000.
- / **97. Henry's death and character...** Henry died in 1509. He brought to an end the Wars of the Roses, which had devastated the kingdom so long, ruled the country with a firm hand, and kept down the power of the nobles.
- / **98. The Star Chamber.** This court, so called from the room in which it sat, was set up by Henry to

punish those who had given liveries to their retainers, which had been forbidden by a law passed in the reign of Edward IV., the taking of money by jurors, riots and unlawful assemblies &c. Henry made use of it to curb the insolence of the nobles, who would not allow justice to be freely administered.

99. Increase of the king's power. The Wars of the Roses had deprived England of two-thirds of her nobility. There was now no one of sufficient standing or strength to oppose the king's acts. He did not tax the lower classes, but he extorted money from the rich and did very much as he liked. Henry, it is true, used his power to secure peace in the country; but his successors took advantage of the increase in their authority to employ it more to the harm than for the good of their subjects.

100. Discovery of America. Columbus discovered America in 1492. In 1495 Henry sent out **John and Sebastian Cabot**, natives of Bristol, who discovered **Newfoundland** and other countries in North America.

101. Henry VIII. Henry succeeded his father at the age of 16. Full of the life of youth, with a handsome person, and possessing great skill in manly exercises, he soon became a favourite with all. Empson and Dudley were sent to the Tower and executed (1509); and in the same year he was married to the infant **Catherine of Aragon**.

102. War with France and Scotland. Henry joined what is known as the **Holy League**, formed by the pope, Spain and Venice, against France (1509). The Scotch and French had also formed a league. The French were defeated at **Guinegate** or the **Battle of the Spurs**, so called because on that day they made better use of their spurs than their swords: and the Scots at **Flodden Field** (1513). Through the good offices of **Wolsey** a peace was arranged and the English and French monarchs met on a plain called **The Field of the Cloth of Gold**, because the nobility of both were so magnificently arrayed (1520).

103. Wolsey. Thomas Wolsey was born at Ipswich and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to Henry VII. and being introduced to Henry VIII. by Fox, bishop of Winchester, soon became his chief minister. In 1514 he was made bishop of York and in 1515 the pope created him a cardinal. In the same year he succeeded to the chancellorship. No other chancellor was as strictly just and impartial as he. Henry, intent upon pleasure, left the government of the kingdom to Wolsey, who as we have seen brought out the meeting at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520.

104. Luther and the so-called Reformation. Luther a German, was a priest of the order of Augustinians. On a certain occasion an **Indulgence** had to be preached, and the pope, Leo X., told the Dominicans to preach it. Angry at this Luther attacked the doctrine itself, and posted on the gates of Wittenburg a number of articles opposed to what the Catholic Church had for fifteen centuries been teaching, and what he himself had for more than thirty years believed. These articles were condemned by the pope, to whom he promised to yield if they were found to be false. But pride and jealousy stood in his way, he refused to obey and put forth that system of religious belief, which has been termed *Protestantism*.

105. Wolsey's fall. Henry was still a Catholic and in 1412 wrote a book against Luther in defence of the seven sacraments of the Church, for which he received from the pope the title of *Defender of the Faith*, a title the sovereign still bears. But in 1529 he began to feel doubts as to the lawfulness of his marriage with Catharine, after a married life of 18 years. To satisfy Henry's conscience the pope commissioned two cardinals, Wolsey and Campeggio, the legate, to inquire into the validity of the marriage. The result was not favourable to Henry, and Wolsey was dismissed from his post of chancellor (1529) and succeeded by **Sir Thomas More**. But Wolsey's enemies were not content. He was arrested for high treason and hurried to London for trial, but died on the

road at Leicester (1530). The best proof of the ability of this great man may be found in the character of Henry's government after his fall. Henry now became a cruel and wicked tyrant.

106. The Reformation in England. In 1531 Henry declared himself "Protector and Supreme Head of the Church in England." Sir Thomas More could not conscientiously retain his office as chancellor and resigned (1532). **Cranmer**, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, of his own accord declared Henry divorced from Catherine and married him to **Anne Boleyn**. In 1534 parliament by the **Act of Supremacy** declared Henry head of the English church. In spite of all this he pretended he was still a Catholic, and while he burned protestants as heretics, he hanged or beheaded such Catholics as refused to acknowledge his supremacy. **Bishop Fisher** of Rochester and **Sir Thomas More** were among the latter (1535). His next step was to do away with and plunder the monasteries and convents, which the piety of generations had greatly enriched, and, to prevent any resentment on the part of the people for the destruction of what they had so loved, false stories were told of the manner of the lives of the inmates. But the people of England refused to believe these stories; they knew that the king was a gambler and that he wanted money; and insurrections took place all over the country. One especially, called the **Pilgrimage of Grace** (1536) was put an end to only on condition of Henry's pardoning those that took part in it and assembling a parliament to consider their grievances. But he broke his promise and put many of them to death in the following year (1537). In all his acts of cruelty and oppression he found a willing tool in **Thomas Cromwell**, his vice-regent, as he named him, who supplied him the means wherewith to continue his habits of gambling and dissipation. In 1539 the **Statute of the six Articles** was passed. It insisted on belief in transubstantiation, communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the celibacy of the clergy, private masses, and auricular confession. Henry strove to persuade himself that he was still a Catholic, and

he threatened all with punishment, who refused to believe these articles.

107. Fall of Cromwell. Bad men will have a fall and so had Cromwell. It was he who had recommended **Anne of Cleves** as a wife for Henry. But she was not good-looking enough for him; he divorced her, and Cromwell's days were numbered. He had enriched himself with the plunder of the monasteries, and given offices to men who offered him the largest bribes. His fate was well deserved; he was accused of treason, oppression and extortion, condemned and executed (1540).

108. Henry's last days. Henry entered into a war with Scotland because, though the influence of Cardinal Beaton, the Scotch Catholic refused to marry the princess Mary, afterwards known as **Mary Queen of Scots**, to his son Edward. But the war was conducted with little vigour on either side. In 1544 he caused the parliament to pass a law declaring Edward, his son by **Jane Seymour**, his successor, and giving the right of succession to Mary, his daughter by Catherine of Aragon, and after her to Elizabeth the daughter of Anne Boleyn. He died in 1549. The good qualities, for which, as we have seen, Henry was conspicuous in his early years, and which gave promise of his being a good and just ruler, were replaced by cruelty, avarice, tyranny, and voluptuousness. Frank and jovial he may have been, but a disposition to pleasure can hardly be reckoned virtue. A most dogged character, he would either ruin himself or those, who thwarted him. He married *six* wives altogether: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves Katherine Howard and Katherine Parr. Two of these he divorced, and two he executed.

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109. Edward VI. This prince was only 10 years old at his succession, and, therefore, in accordance with the terms of this father's will a council with the king's uncle, the duke of Somerset, as Protector, assumed the government. Somerset, like many others, had been granted a share of church property, and hence he set the work to do away with the old religion as much as possible,

He was well assisted by Cranmer. Pictures and images were removed from the churches, parts of the service had to be read in English, and priests were allowed to marry. Against these acts **Gardiner**, bishop of Winchester, **Bonner**, bishop of London, and the princess Mary protested in vain. Somerset now renewed the war with Scotland. The Scots were defeated at **Pinkie** (1547), but nothing came of the victory as Somerset returned immediately to England. The infant Mary, queen of Scots, was sent to France and betrothed to the dauphin.

110. Somerset's fall. By degrees other portions of the Catholic ritual were ordered to be omitted; in 1549 an **Act for Uniformity of Public Worship** was passed and the first **Book of Common Prayer** in English published. These changes discontented the people. The nobles, who had been granted portions of the confiscated abbey lands, wanted high rents and spent the money in London. Rich landowners put up fences around their lands and prevented people from letting their cattle to graze. Henry VIII, and Somerset had both debased the coin, and trade was therefore bad. Serious risings took place in Devon and Norfolk. The rising in the latter county was headed by **Ket**, a tanner. Both insurrections were put down with great cruelty. Somerset had so excited indignation by having pulled down some churches to complete a house he was building in the Strand in London. Accused before the king's council he confessed to all the charges against him, and was deprived of all his offices (1549).

111. Northumberland. The earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, was no chief counsellor. The first book of Common Prayer being too Catholic in its tone, a second edition was prepared in which the number of articles was reduced to 42. Mary refused to give up her religion, and were it not that she was related to the German Emperor Charles V., Edward would undoubtedly have had her punished. Somerset was again brought up for trial on other charges, found guilty and executed (1552).

112. Edward's death. It is not to Edward's credit that before his death he agreed to a settlement proposed by Northumberland, by which his sister Mary was to be excluded from the throne. He fell ill of consumption, and Northumberland was eager to have one of his own family on the throne. He had married his son **Guilford Dudley** to **Lady Jane Grey**, Edward's cousin, and it was to her that he prevailed on Edward to leave the crown. Edward died in 1553.

Questions.

1. Show by a genealogical table whether Henry VII. had any right to the throne. Who was the rightful heir? What became of him? 2. What two pretenders appeared in his reign? What success did they meet with? What was the Star Chamber? For what object did Henry set it up? Who were Empson and Dudley? 4. What countries were discovered in his reign? 5. What was the character of Henry VIII. during his early years? and how did it change later on? 6. Describe the career of Cardinal Wolsey. 7. What is meant by the Reformation? Show how it was introduced into England in the time of Henry VI. and Edward VI. 8. Write notes on: the Holy League; the Pilgrimage of Grace; Flodden Field; the Field of the Cloth of Gold; Battle of Spurs; the Statute of the Six Articles; rebellion of Ket the tanner; suppression of the monasteries; Book of Common Prayer; battle of Pinkie. 9. What do you know of Somerset the Protector, Northumberland, and Cromwell?

CHAPTER XIV.

MARY AND ELIZABETH.

113. Mary. Upon the death of Edward, Northumberland set about putting his treasonable designs in execution. He declared Lady Jane Grey queen, but the people gathered about Mary and even her sister Elizabeth joined her. Northumberland was executed, declaring himself a Catholic on the scaffold. He and two others

were all that suffered for treason to their lawful queen (1553).

114. Restoration of Catholicism. Mary now determined to bring in Catholicism again, and effect a reconciliation with Rome. The statutes regarding religion passed in Edward's reign were cancelled, and the sacrifice of the mass restored.

115. Mary's Marriage. Charles V., emperor of Germany, proposed to Mary that she should marry his son Philip of Spain. The idea of her wedding a foreigner appears to have been distasteful to her objects. Risings occurred under **Sir Thomas Wyatt** in Kent, and **Sir Peter Carew** in Devonshire. Both risings were easily put down and only thirty executed (1554). She married Philip in the same year. In the marriage-settlement Philip showed himself most generous, and declared that he would not meddle in the affairs of England.

116. Persecution of the Protestants. The harsh treatment Mary's mother had suffered at the hands of her father, and the persecution she had herself endured during the reign of Edward VI., made her feel bitter against the Protestants. **Cranmer** was burnt at the stake. But he had brought his punishment on himself; he had joined the party of Lady Jane Grey against Mary, and when it was rumoured that he was going to say mass in his own cathedral, he issued an inflammatory address, and was sent to the Tower. He offered to withdraw what he had written against the Catholic religion in the hope that he would be spared, and actually did sign a document to that effect. But finding that there was no hope of pardon, he turned round again to his former opinion. The year before **Hooper**, bishop of Gloucester, and **Ridley**, bishop of London, had also suffered death. A number of others were also put to death for their opinions, but the number has been vastly exaggerated. Elizabeth had no such excuse as Mary, and she persecuted the Catholics more cruelly than did Mary the Protestants.

117. Loss of Calais. This was the only possession left to the English in France. Mary joined Philip

in a war with France. The duke of Guise suddenly appeared before it and took it (1558). Philip offered to help to recover the town, and Mary strongly urged the council to accept the offer, but they said they were unable to bear the expense.

118. Mary's death and character. Mary died in 1559. She was an accomplished woman, a sincere Catholic, brave and courageous.

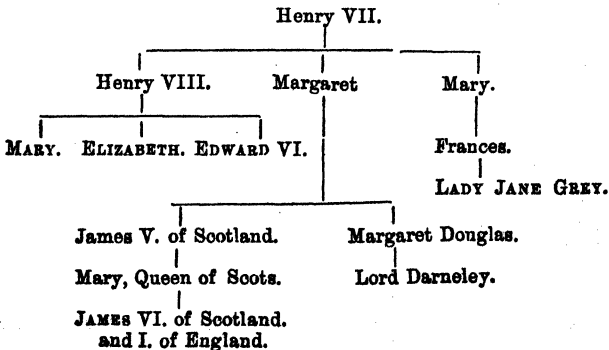
✓ **119. Elizabeth.** Elizabeth was at Hatfield when news was brought her of her sister's death. She had been a Catholic during her sister's lifetime ; but was now determined to make the country Protestant. Her principal advisers were **Sir Nicholas Bacon** and **Sir William Cecil**, afterwards Lord Burleigh. The **Court of High Commission** was formed to make all swear to the queen's supremacy in spiritual matters ; and nearly all the bishops were deprived of their sees because they refused to take such an oath. The **Act of Uniformity** was brought in again ; and an amended Book of Common Prayer put forth.

120. Scotland. The principles of the reformers had also found their way into Scotland. John Knox, one of the disciples of Calvin, whose new religion was of a more morose type than that introduced into England, was the most violent of them all. Mary, queen of Scots, was in France, being married to Francis II.; her mother was regent in Scotland supported by a body of French troops. A body of the reformers, calling themselves the **Lords of the Congregations**, wrote to Elizabeth for assistance. A fleet sent to the Firth of Forth (1560), aided by an army of Scots, forced the French troops to surrender, and a peace was made at Edinburgh. The Scotch reformers now had it all their own way and proceeded to banish the Catholic religion entirely from Scotland.

✓ **121. Mary Queen of Scots.** Mary's husband died in 1560 and she returned to Scotland. There she was subjected to every kind of unmanly persecution the reformers could invent, Knox as usual distinguishing himself by his violence. She angered Elizabeth by refusing to

acknowledge the treaty of Edinburgh and marry the earl of Leicester one of Elizabeth's favourites. She married instead lord **Darnley**, her cousin-german, who after Mary* was the next heir to the crown of England (1565). Her half-brother, the earl of Murray, encouraged by Elizabeth, took up arms against her, but as the people would not join him he was forced to leave Scotland. But Darnley was an unsuitable husband for her. In a fit of jealousy he formed a conspiracy with some of the banished nobles who murdered Mary's secretary, **David Rizzio**, in her presence. The following year Darnley's house was blown up with gunpowder and himself killed (1567). Bothwell, an unscrupulous Scotch lord, now seized Mary and forced her to marry him. The other Scottish nobles raising an army defeated Bothwell and Mary at **Carberry Hill**, near Edinburgh (1557), imprisoned her in **Lochleven Castle** and forced her to resign the crown in favour of her son, who became **James VI.** of Scotland. She escaped and raised an army, but was again defeated by the agent Murray. She fled to England and wrote to Elizabeth for protection. Murray accused Mary of all sorts of crimes, and Elizabeth, believing them or pretending to believe them while keeping her in custody, refused to see her. The people of the north of England, still Catholic

*GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.



rose in her favour, and were put to death without mercy. Conspiracies or pretended conspiracies, to which **Walshingham**, Elizabeth's secretary, endeavoured by means of forged letters, to make Mary a party, were formed for restoring her to liberty. At length after the failure of **Babington's** attempt, or conspiracy, as it has been called, to release her in 1586, she was removed to **Fotheringay Castle**, and there brought to trial. As a sovereign she could not be tried by Elizabeth, but the influence Mary possessed in England itself and on the continent, besides her being the rightful heir to the English throne to whom the Catholic party looked for deliverance, brought about her condemnation. She was executed in 1587. One of the historians of England has described her as "a lady, fixed and constant in her religion, of singular piety towards God, invincible magnanimity of mind, wisdom above her sex, and admirable beauty."

122. Prosperity of the Country. England had no great wars to carry on and so prospered in many ways. The coin, which had been debased, was restored; the manufacture of gunpowder and brass cannon was introduced; trade prospered; many ships were built; the people built better houses for themselves and lived and clothed themselves in better style; and the **Poor Law** were brought in, ordering every parish to support such as could find no work.

123. English navigators. Though there was no war with Spain, **Francis Drake** sailed to Panama in America, in 1572, and took from the Spaniards a large amount of silver. In 1577 with five vessels he sailed again from Plymouth, passed through the straits of Magellan and entered the Pacific alone, his other vessels having been lost. He then plundered the coast of Chile and Peru, sailed up as far as California and, striking across the Pacific, returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope. He was the first Englishman to sail round the globe, and was knighted for it by Elizabeth. In Mary's time **Sir Hugh Willoughby** had reached Archangel and opened a trade with Russia. **Martin Frobisher**, in Elizabeth's reign

sailed beyond Labrador to the strait leading into Hudson's Bay, and **John Davis** discovered the strait called after him. **Sir Walter Raleigh** founded a colony in America called Virginia.

124. Elizabeth helps the Dutch. The Netherlands rose in rebellion against Philip II. of Spain, and applied to Elizabeth for help. An army was sent to their assistance, commanded by **Robert Dudley**, earl of Leicester who gained little success. His nephew **Sir Philip Sidney** was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Zutphen (1586). A fleet under Drake was about the same time sent to attack the Spaniards in the West Indies, and **St. Domingo** was taken (1585.) Two years later Drake attacked **Cadiz** and destroyed 100 vessels of the Spanish fleet.

✓**125. The Spanish Armada.** Under these repeated attacks upon his authority and empire Philip could not be expected to remain silent. In 1588 a large fleet of 130 vessels, which he had been for some years preparing, sailed for England, having on board 11,000 seamen, 3000 pieces of cannon, and 22,000 troops. To this armament he gave the name of "**The invincible Armada**," and placed it under the command of the **Duke of Medina Sidonia**. The fleet was to pick up on the coast of the Netherlands a veteran army under **Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma**, one of the best generals of his time. To oppose this formidable armament, the English had only 140 sail, but the Spanish ships were large and hard to manage, while the English vessels were light, swift and easy to handle. **Lord Howard of Effingham** was chief admiral, and Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher, daring captains, held commands under him. All creeds united to repel the invader. Elizabeth reviewed her troops and fleet at Tilbury. At length the Spanish fleet appeared in the Channel, sailing in the form of a half-moon. The English attacked them, taking care not to get too near, but sailing round and round them. One ship blew up and was taken with another. The Armada then anchored in Calais roads. Fire-ships sent

amongst them caused the Spanish ships to fly, and twelve more were captured by the English. The remainder sailed to Gravelines and Dunkirk to take off Parma's army; but he refused to move. They then sailed through the North Sea as far as the Orkneys, where a violent tempest destroyed a great number. Many more were wrecked on the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland; and of the whole expedition sent forth only 54 vessels and 10,000 men returned to Spain. But Philip did not reproach the admiral for his failure. The English certainly had showed a bravery that was never expected of them, but it was the winds and the waves that fought most for them. Philip had sent his admiral "to fight," as he told him, "with men and not with the winds."

126. War with Spain continues. Emboldened by their success the English determined to attack the coast of Spain. Drake took and burned **Vigo**; **Sir Richard Grenville** in the *Revenge* fought a whole Spanish fleet, was mortally wounded and his ship taken; and an expedition to **Cadiz** under Lord Howard Effingham, the earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, taken and burnt that town.

127. Ireland rises. Hugh O'Neale, earl of Tyrone had risen in arms and asked Spain to help him. He gained a great battle at **Blackwater** (1598) over Henry Bagnal. Essex, another of the queen's favourites was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland and given the conduct of the war. But he met with no success and returned England, contrary to the queen's orders.

128. Fall of Essex. Though she appears to have received him kindly at first, she ordered him to be confined to his house, and an enquiry to be made into his conduct. He then tried to cause the people to rise against her, but meeting with no support, he gave himself up, was tried, found guilty and executed (1601).

129. Elizabeth's death and character. Elizabeth died in 1603. She was one of the ablest of English sovereigns. Owing to the long peace enjoyed by the country and the frugality of her government, the people

loved her as the taxes were few and light. She was a learned and accomplished woman but extremely vain, imagining herself one of the most beautiful of the time, and most open to flattery. But the vigour of her administration raised England to one of the first places among the powers of Europe; and the impulse she gave to ship-building caused her to be named the Restorer of Naval Glory and Queen of the Northern Seas.

GENERAL REMARKS.

130. The sovereigns of the Tudor dynasty, as has already been noticed, enjoyed greater power than their predecessors, and were guilty of arbitrary acts, which the parliament in former times would never have permitted. Up to the end of the reign of Henry VII. the king controlled the civil rights of his subjects as he pleased, but Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth constituted themselves authorities in spiritual matters as well. This arbitrary conduct in matters both spiritual and temporal ultimately led to the execution of Charles I., and the establishment of a Commonwealth in England under Cromwell, who was more tyrannical than the Tudors or Stuart themselves.

131. Benevolences, the nature of which has already been explained, were levied by the Tudor sovereigns with or without the consent of parliament, as they chose.

132. Monopolies were grants to certain people to trade exclusively in certain articles, and were adopted as means to reward favourites in Elizabeth's reign. Thus the most necessary articles of life, as salt, iron, vinegar, etc., were given out as monopolies.

133. The defeat of the Armada made England a great naval power, and the voyages of Drake, Frobisher and others helped to prepare the way for England's colonial empire.

Questions.

1. What steps did Mary take to reintroduce the Catholic religion into England? 2. What conspiracies were formed against

her to deprive her of the crown? Show that in her treatment of these and of others during her reign she does not deserve the title of "Bloody Mary" given to her by Protestant writers. 4. Was she really responsible for the loss of Calais? 5. What were the measures adopted by Elizabeth to promote Protestantism in England? 6. Give in brief the history of Mary, Queen of Scots. 7. What was the condition of England during the early years of Elizabeth's reign? 8. Give a short history of the Spanish Armada. 9. What do you know of: The Lords of the Congregation, Drake, Frobisher, Davis, Hugh O'Neale, Sir Richard Grenville, Essex, Sir Philip Sidney, Walsingham, and Cecil lord Burleigh? 10. What were monopolies?

CHAPTER XV.

THE STUART LINE.—INCREASE OF POWER IN THE COMMONS.

James I. ... 1603-1625. Charles II... 1660-1685.
Charles I. ... 1625-1649. James II.... 1685-1688.
The Commonwealth William III. and Mary 1688-1694.
1649-1660. William III. (alone)... 1694-1702.
Anne..... 1702-1714.

134. James I. This monarch was the son of Mary, queen of Scots. A plot called the **Main**, in which Sir Walter Raleigh took part, was formed to place **Arabella Stuart**, the king's cousin, on the throne. Another called the **Bye plot** was intended to imprison him. For these plots Raleigh was sent to the Tower.

135. The Puritans. A number of Protestants who had returned to England from the continent during Elizabeth's reign, wanted to see the church of England farther removed from the Catholic church. For, when Edward VI., and Elizabeth published the new belief, it was not all at once made different from the old faith. These men now demanded what they were pleased to call a *purser* form of religion, and hence were termed **Puritans**.

James invited them to a conference at **Hampton Court** ; but all that they could get from him were a few alterations in the Book of Common Prayer and the promise of a *new* translation of the Bible (1604).

136. Tonnage and Poundage. The Protestant belief in the Commons had been gradually changing to the Puritanical or Calvinistic. But the Bishops and the court were still too strong for them, and the time for a struggle had not yet come. In 1604 James asked the parliament for money, and though they did not give him all that he wanted, they voted him **tonnage** and **poundage** that is three shillings upon every *tun* of wine imported and one shilling in the *pound* on other articles.

137. The Gunpowder Plot. The Catholics had expected that James would treat them better than Elizabeth had done. On the contrary, James was just as rigorous against them. Some misguided Catholic gentlemen entered into a plot to blow up James and his parliament, and Guido or **Guy Fawkes**, a Spaniard, was engaged to set fire to some barrels of powder, that lay stored in vaults below the house in which parliament was to meet. A letter sent to a Catholic lord, lord Monteagle, to warn him to absent himself from parliament on a certain day, was by him communicated to lord Salisbury. Fawkes was seized in the vault on November 5th. 1605, and the dreadful murder stopped in time. The conspirators were attacked in their houses : two were killed and three taken and executed. Father Gerard, a Jesuit, also suffered, though guiltless of taking any part in the plot. All that the plot did was to cause James to issue more cruel laws against Catholics, though he declared he would punish only the guilty ones, and though it was clear that the Catholics as a body not only did not take part in, but expressed their horror of it.

138. The Great contract. The parliament again met in 1610, the Commons hoping to set a limit to the king's power, the king hoping to get money. James had in 1608 raised duties on certain articles. Though the judges decided that these new **Impositions** were

allowed by law, the Commons refused to sanction them. But a compromise was effected. The **Great Contract** was agreed to by which the king consented to abandon his rights to levy these and other rates, and to receive instead a fixed income of £200,000 a year. Parliament adjourned for the vacation, and when it assembled again it had changed its mind and James dismissed it in anger (1611). The next parliament summoned was equally obstinate and was similarly dismissed by James. It is called the **Addled Parliament**, because it did not pass a single new law.

139. Colonisation of Ulster. Hugh O'Neale who had successfully opposed the English in the last reign, had been deprived of his lands in Ulster. English and Scotch colonists were brought over and settled upon them, and the native Irish cruelly thrust out of house and home. To raise funds to meet the expense of this settlement, the order of baronets was created, and the new baronets paid dear for their titles (1610).

140. Jame's Favourites. Robert Carr, a Scotch gentleman, to whom James took a liking was advanced to knighthood and then made duke of Somerset (1613). He caused Sir **Thomas Overbury** to be sent to the Tower, where he died, poisoned, as it was suspected, by him. Jame's next favourite was **George Villiers**, whom he created duke of Buckingham. To him every man, who wished to obtain a post under the crown, had first to apply, and while devoted to the king he was not careful in his language regarding those who did not agree with him.

141. English Colonies. Colonies had been settled and were now flourishing in Virginia and Newfoundland (1610). The charter granted by Elizabeth to the **East India Company** in 1600 was renewed by James in 1609. Raleigh, who had been in prison all this time, told the king that if he would let him out, he would bring him gold from Guiana in South America. The Spaniards had built a town of **St. Thomas** at the mouth of the Orinoco. Raleigh guarded the mouth, while his men ad-

vanced up the river. But they were defeated, and Raleigh returned to England and was executed for the part he had taken in the *Main Plot* (1618.) A man of great talents he had made a bad use of them. While in prison he wrote a *History of the World*.

142. Foreign affairs. James wished to marry his son to the infanta of Spain. He wanted money from his parliament and threatened, if they refused it, to get it from Spain as his daughter-in-law's dowry. In Bohemia a war had broken out between the Catholic and Protestant princes. James's daughter **Sophia** had married **Frederick**, ruler of the **Palatinate**, a district the capital of which was Heidelberg. He was elected king by the insurgent princes. The Spanish armies, which had come to help the emperor of Germany, defeated Frederick and took the greater part of his dominions from him. James endeavoured to obtain money to help his son-in-law, but the parliament proceeded to examine into the grants of monopolies and other abuses. Lord Chancellor **Bacon** was by them found guilty of taking bribes and degraded from his office (1621). They would give James no supplies, and Frederick was driven from the Palatinate.

143. The Spanish Match. At the suggestion of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, prince Charles determined to go to Madrid to see his future wife. They travelled through France under the names of Tom and Dick Smith. But the princess Henrietta Maria was not anxious to marry a Protestant prince, nor was Charles allowed, such was the strictness of the Spanish court, to see her in private. Philip, her brother, promised to give her to Charles, if he engaged to obtain better treatment for English Catholics. This he undertook to do, but was told by the Spanish king to go first and execute his promise, and that the princess would follow him to England. Charles returned to England and refused to marry the infanta unless her brother restored the Palatinate. This, of course, was impossible, and she married a German Catholic prince.

144. Henrietta Maria of France. James next betrothed his son to Henrietta Maria, sister to the

king of France, to whom both himself and Charles gave an assurance that they would repeal the laws against the Catholics. They had only just before promised parliament that they would do no such thing.

145. James tries to recover the Palatinate. An army of 12,000 men under Count Mansfeld, a German, was despatched to retake the Palatinate from the Spaniards. But being unpaid and unfed only 3000 of them were fit for work, and the expedition was a terrible failure.

146. James's death and character. James died in 1605. He had been king of Scotland almost his whole life. He has been named the English Solomon from his learning, which however does not seem to have been deep, and which he was very fond of displaying. He was ungainly in person, and too much given to favourites. He had an exaggerated idea of the dignity of a king, but was most unfit to sustain it. He could have made an able ruler, but was fonder of hunting and other pleasures, than of devoting his time to business.

CHARLES I.

147. Parliament. To carry on the war with Spain Charles needed money. He called his **first parliament** together, but instead of voting him supplies they begged him not to countenance the Catholics. He dissolved it in anger (1625). Money was borrowed privately by him from his subjects and he was able to fit out an **expedition to Cadiz**. But the town was too strong to be taken and the English fleet and army returned home in disgrace. Charles next summoned a **second parliament** in 1626. It complained of the levying by the king of tonnage and poundage without its consent, begged that stricter laws should be passed against the Catholics, and proceeded to impeach Buckingham, who, as adviser of the king, was held accountable for the existence of the grievances of which they complained. Charles then took steps to raise money without the consent of parliament. Forced loans and benevolences were called for, and **ship-money** was for the

first time in his reign levied. This was a tax first imposed by Elizabeth on the counties near the sea, each of which was supposed to arm a certain number of ships for the defence of the coast.

148. War with France. Charles had not carried out his promises to the French king regarding the Catholics, and there was much bitter feeling between the two in consequence. The town of **La Rochelle** was at that time in the hands of the **Huguenots**, or French Protestants, and was being besieged by the French Catholics. Charles sent a fleet under Buckingham to its assistance; as the inhabitants would not admit him, he took up a position on the **Isle of Rhe**, close by, and laid siege to its principal fort. But he was beaten and forced to retreat (1627).

149. Petition of Right. Charles summoned his **third parliament** in 1628. He had raised forced loans and benevolence and imprisoned such as refused to give them; soldiers had been billeted upon the inhabitants of towns, that is, the inhabitants had been forced to take them into their houses and feed them; people had been sent to prison without cause being shown; and others had been put to death by martial law or law in force in time of war. The parliament presented to the king a document called the **Petition of Right**, in which he was asked to promise that such illegal acts should not again be allowed. After much hesitation he signed the *Petition* and London rejoiced and lit bonfires in honour of the event (1628).

150. Buckingham is murdered. Charles now fitted out another expedition to relieve La Rochelle, and Buckingham went down to Portsmouth to take command of it. He was there murdered by a certain **Felton**, to whom the duke had refused a favour (1628). Felton was taken and executed.

151. Charles dissolves his Third Parliament. The first parliament of Charles had voted tonnage and poundage for a year only; but Charles had continued to levy these taxes of his own will. He sent a message to his third parliament asking it to settle the

question. Instead of doing so, the members occupied themselves with discussion on religious matters. Charles ordered the parliament to adjourn ; the house was in an uproar : the speaker wished to leave his chair, but was held down in it while Sir John Eliot proposed that all who levied tonnage and poundage, or who held a belief different from that of the Puritans should be considered enemies of their country. Eliot and other members were imprisoned. Eliot died in custody (1632), but the other members submitted and were let go. The parliament was then dissolved, (1629) and Charles ruled without one for eleven years.

152. Court of Star Chamber. Prynne, a barrister, had written a work called *Histriomastix* in which he found fault with plays of every kind, and even made remarks on the queen, who had taken part in plays at court. He was condemned to lose his ears, to pay a heavy fine to the king, and to be imprisoned as long as the king pleased (1634).

153. Ship-money. The Dutch and French fleets had been considerably increased, and it was found out that the fleets of both these nations intended making an attack upon Dunkirk, an English possession. Charles ordered the maritime counties to provide money to build ships to repel this attack, and in 1635 the inland counties were required to do the same. A fleet was raised and the Dutch driven off.

154. John Hampden. John Hampden, a squire of Buckinghamshire, refused to pay the tax. The greater number of the judges, before whom he was tried, were in favour of the king's right to levy it ; Hampden's refusal to pay the tax, however, made it all the more difficult to raise it.

155. The Covenant. Charles had meddled with the affairs of the Church of Scotland. He had forced bishops on the people and ordered a Book of Prayer, similar to that in use in England, to be read in all the Scotch churches (1637). This action created a tumult and Charles was forced to agree to the demands of the Scotch. **The Covenant** was drawn up and signed by the whole nation,

in which they bound themselves to refuse to accept the changes that Charles had been trying to thrust upon them. Charles marched to the borders with a strong but ill-disciplined army; the Scotch under Argyle prepared to resist him. But Charles made a treaty with the Scots, which they afterwards refused to observe (1639.)

156. The Short Parliament. To punish the Scots Charles summoned his **fourth Parliament** and asked for money. But the parliament as usual proceeded to lay their grievances before him. He offered to give up ship-money, if they would vote him supplies. The parliament was obstinate and Charles dissolved it in anger after it had sat for little more than three weeks (1640).

157. War with Scotland. Charles bought on credit a quantity of pepper, which he immediately sold below its market value. With the money thus obtained, he paid his army and advanced to meet the Scots, who had invaded England. But his troops were undisciplined, and were beaten at **Newburn-on-Tyne** near Newcastle, and chased out of **Durham**. Charles was forced to pay the Scots a sum of money daily till peace was made, to keep them from plundering the northern counties.

158. The Long Parliament (1640-1660.) This parliament met in 1640. **Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford**, was Charles's principal adviser. He had been made governor of Ireland in 1638 and returned to England in 1640. He had advised Charles to try and rule without a parliament, and it was said that he intended bringing over an army from Ireland to overawe the Commons. Him they therefore determined to impeach. **Lenthall**, was chosen speaker, and the enquiry into Strafford's conduct was conducted with closed doors; he was found guilty and happening to enter the house after the enquiry was ended, was ordered into custody and sent to the Tower. The next person impeached was **Laud**, archbishop of Canterbury. They looked upon him as responsible for the many reforms in religion that had recently been brought in. He too was taken into custody. Strafford was executed in 1641, Laud in 1645. The most prominent

members among the Commons were **Pym, Hampden, St. John, Hollis and Vane**. Led by these men the Commons effected a number of changes: ship-money was done away with, the courts of **Star Chamber and High Commission** were abolished, and Charles forced to sign a bill by which a Parliament was to be assembled at least once in three years. The Puritans wished to make a number of changes in the Church of England; but beyond the destruction of crosses and images they were not allowed to have their own way (1641). Peace was now made with the Scotch, and both the English and Scotch armies were disbanded.

159. Rebellion in Ireland. The Irish who had been driven out of their homes in Ulster, to make way for English and Scotch settlers, at length rose against them. (1641). They were joined by the English Catholics of the *pale*, that is those Englishmen who had settled in Ireland in early times.

160 The Grand Remonstrance. Charles had recourse again to the parliament for money to put down the rising in Ireland. Instead of giving it to him Pym and others framed the **Grand Remonstrance**, in which they protested against the king's government in church and state. After a long debate the Commons passed it (1641).

161. Attempted arrest of five members. **Pym, Hampden, Haselrig, Hollis and Strode**, who had been foremost in drawing up the Remonstrance, were then impeached, but parliament refused to give them up. Charles went down to the house with a body of soldiers to seize them, but they had taken refuge in the city and the citizens rose in arms when he attempted to take them. The king then left London. Parliament next claimed to be allowed to appoint officers to the *militia*. This was a body of men who were drilled for a certain number of days during the year, and for the rest of it attended to their employments. There was no regular army in England in those days. Of course Charles refused to allow such a claim, and both sides got ready for war. The

lords and bishops and half the House of Commons joined the king, the Puritans and the city of London sided with the parliament.

Questions.

1. What right had James I. to the crown? Describe his character. 2. What were the Bye and Main plots? 3. What do you know of: the Hampton Court Conference, the Gunpowder Plot, the Colonisation of Ulster, the Great Contract and Impositions, Monopolies, the Palatinate. 4. Write short notes on Raleigh, Strafford, Laud, Buckingham, Lenthall. 5. How many Parliaments did Charles summon? What changes did the Long Parliament introduce? 6. What was ship-money? Who refused to pay it? What were the provisions of the Petition of Right? 7. What was the Covenant? To what did it lead? What was the Grand Remonstrance? 8. Give a summary of the events that led to the war between Charles I. and the parliament.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CIVIL WAR—DEFEAT OF THE KING.

162. Civil war begins. Charles raised his standard at **Nottingham** (1642). His party were named **Cavaliers**, or horsemen, the opposite party **Roundheads**, because they wore short hair. The first battle was fought at **Edgehill**, where neither side could claim the victory (1642); in 1643 Charles gained **Oxford, Bristol and Gloucester**; a skirmish occurred at **Charlegrove**, in which Hampden was killed, and the royal forces were defeated at **Newbury** by the earl of Essex. On the whole, however, the king was having the best of it, and the parliament asked the Scots to help them. A **Solemn League and Covenant** was drawn up and sworn to by the English and Scotch "to preserve the Presbyterian form of worship, to extirpate popery and prelacy, and preserve the liberties of the kingdom." The Puritans had split up into two parties: the **Presbyterians**, who did not

believe in having bishops, and the **Independents**, who believed that every congregation could worship God according to its own way of thinking. **Oliver Cromwell** was one of these latter. His men were called **Ironsides**. The Scots crossed over into England and placed themselves under **Fairfax**. At the battle of **Marston Moor** (1644) the king's forces were badly defeated.

163. Self-denying Ordinance. Things were however not going altogether with their army as the parliament wished. Cromwell proposed the *Self-denying Ordinance*, by which no member of parliament could hold a civil or military post. Essex and others resigned their commands, Cromwell retained his, and Fairfax became commander-in-chief (1645). The **New model** was at the same time introduced into the army, that is new companies and new regiments were formed from the same army, and fresh officers were appointed to command them. The army thus remodelled defeated Charles at **Naseby** (1645), and he fled to the Scotch at **Newark**.

164. The Scotch surrender Charles. The Scotch asked Charles to set up Presbyterianism. He refused and they gave him up to the parliament. He escaped and being again captured was confined in **Carisbrook Castle** in the **Isle of Wight**. From there he managed to cause risings in Kent and Essex, and negotiated with the Scots who again invaded England. But these attempts to release him were easily put down. Still a large number in the House of Commons looked upon him as their king, and pitied his fate. The army, which was now entirely in the hands of the Independents, was eager for Charles's death, and determined to get rid of those who felt for him. Colonel Pride proceeded to the House with a body of soldiers and drove out all those that were still in favour of the king. This is what is known as **Pride's Purge**. A Court was set up to try Charles with **Bradshaw** at the head. He was found guilty and condemned to death. He was executed 30th January 1649.

165. Charles's character. In person Charles was handsome but his countenance was sad. He did not

trust his own judgment sufficiently ; and while listening to his advisers he was backward in carrying out their counsels. He had a most difficult position to fill and in this his uncertainty of conduct may find some excuse. He was condemned without a hearing, and his funeral hurried for fear the people should rise against those who had brought him to his death. ✓

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649—1660.

166. Cromwell was now master of England. But the news of the death of Charles created great sorrow in Scotland and Ireland.

167. Cromwell and Ireland. In Ireland both Catholics and Protestants invited over Charles, the son of Charles I. Cromwell crossed Dublin, took **Drogheda**, slaughtered its garrison in cold blood, and cruelly murdered more than a thousand priests, men, women and children who had taken refuge in the church. At **Wexford** a similar massacre took place. He had to return to London to lead an army against the Scots. **Ireton** and **Ludlow** continued the cruel work. Thousands were put to death, thousands deprived of their lands, and thousands sent off to the West Indies to work as slaves.

168. Cromwell and Scotland. The Scotch, like the Irish, had asked the young Charles to come to Scotland. Cromwell led an army against them. He was shut up in **Dunbar** by a Scotch army under **Leslie**, and was about to put his soldiers on board ship to return to England, when Leslie left his position. Cromwell attacked and routed him (1650). **Edinburgh** was then taken. Meantime Charles had arrived in Scotland, and marched into England at the head of a Scotch army. Cromwell followed and came up with him at **Worcester**, where he gained a victory, which he called a "crowning mercy." (1651).

169. The Long Parliament turned out. Only fifty or sixty members of the famous parliament were now left. This number has been termed "**The Rump**." Monarchy and the House of Lords were done away

with ; and a number of members of the House of Commons were formed into a Council of State, the government being then called a **Commonwealth**. They passed the **Navigation Act**, which prohibited any goods being brought into the country except in English ships, or in vessels of the country in which such goods were manufactured. Many Dutch vessels were consequently seized and the Dutch declared war (1652). After several battles **Blake** completely defeated the Dutch admiral **Van Tromp** off Portland (1653). The parliament was now determined to reduce the army. But Cromwell going down to the House turned the members out, but, as the members declared, none but they themselves could dissolve the parliament.

170. Barebones' Parliament. A new parliament or assembly was summoned nicknamed the "Barebones" parliament after one of its members, named "Praise-God Barebones." It wished to place all men on the same level, (the name of **Levellers** was therefore given to the members), and Cromwell dissolved it (1653).

171. Cromwell Protector. Cromwell was now made **Lord Protector** and called together his first parliament. But as he and the parliament could not agree he dismissed it and determined to rule without one, and he ruled without any regard to the laws of the country.

172. Cromwell's second Parliament. The new parliament was composed of members friendly to Cromwell, as he would not allow any to attend who had formerly opposed him. They begged him *in an humble petition and advice* to take the title or king, to make a House of Lords and to allow the members he had excluded to sit in parliament. The title of king he refused, but agreed to the rest. But when they met again, they refused to allow the House of Lords its title, and other causes of dispute arising, the parliament was again dissolved.

173. War with Spain. Cromwell joined France in a war with Spain. Blake captured **Jamaica** (1658.) An English and French force laid siege to **Dunkirk** and defeated the Spanish at the battle of **Dunes**.

Dunkirk was handed over to England, as a reward for her assistance.

174. Cromwell's death and character. A conspiracy in the army made Cromwell live for the rest of his life in dread of assassination. He wore armour under his clothes and seldom slept two nights together in the same room. He died of a fever in 1658, on the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, Sept. 3rd. Cromwell was a great and bad man. The murder of a king made him master of England, and it was only as the head of an army that he continued to hold his place. His conduct in foreign affairs was vigorous and bold. He made England respected on the continent.

Questions.

1. Give a short account of the war between Charles I. and the parliament.
2. What were: the Solemn League and Covenant, the Self-denying Ordinance, the New Model?
3. Write short notes on: the Rump, Barebones' Parliament, Independents, Levellers, Ironsides.
4. Give an account of Irish and Scotch affairs in the time of Cromwell.
5. What was the Commonwealth? How long did it last? Give briefly the chief events that occurred during that period.
6. Sketch the characters of Charles I. and Cromwell.
7. How did the English get Dunkirk and Jamaica?
8. What do you know of Bradshaw, Blake, Leslie, Pride?
9. What was the cause of war with the Dutch?

CHAPTER XVII.

THE RESTORATION.—CHARLES II.

175. The Long Parliament dissolves itself. Cromwell was succeeded by his son **Richard**, but he was unfit to govern. The parliament were determined to be no longer subject to the army, a quarrel between them followed and the army turned them out. General **Monk**, who was in Scotland, marched to London, and the Long Parliament being again summoned, dissolved itself (1660), after having

sat with interruption for 20 years. A new and "free" parliament was elected and Charles invited to become king. He landed at Dover in March 1660.

176. Character of Charles II. Charles had spent most of his time in France and had indulged in all the pleasures of the French court. The religion of the Puritans was a very stern one. The most innocent amusements were looked upon by them as sinful. All kinds of sports they forbade and they closed all the theatres. When the people got rid of them they plunged into every excess, and Charles and his courtiers were worse than the people themselves. He was for ever making jokes and in the company of amusing people, hence he has been called the Merry Monarch. He cared little for religion ; but he took care not to offer opposition in matters which might be a source of trouble and even danger.

177. Charles's government. A **Bill of Indemnity and Oblivion** was at once passed. The most violent of his father's enemies and those who had passed sentence of death upon him were executed ; the rest were forgiven. The bodies of Cromwell and others were taken up and hanged. The army was disbanded, a few regiments being kept as a **bodyguard**. This was the beginning of the **standing army** in England.

178. The Cavalier Parliament. None but those who had fought for Charles I. were chosen to sit in Charles's second Parliament, which met in 1661. Hence it was called the **Cavalier Parliament**.

The *Presbyterian* form of worship was done away with ; the bishops who had been driven from their sees during the Commonwealth were restored ; the *Solemn League and Covenant* was publicly burned ; and severe laws were passed to prevent the Puritans from getting places of any kind. These now separated from the Church of England, the worship of which they did not approve of and were called **Dissenters**.

179. Laws against Dissenters. The **Corporation Act** (1661) made every man take the communion according to the rites of the English Church ; the **Act**

of Uniformity was renewed (1662), according to which all had to worship as directed in the Book of Common Prayer; the **Conventical Act** passed in 1664 forbade a meeting of more than five Dissenters for worship: and the **Five Mile Act** (1665) made clergymen swear "that they would not change the government in church or state, otherwise they were not allowed to go within *five miles* of the parish or town where they ministered." Many Dissenters were sent to prison, among them **John Bunyan**, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who spent 12 years in Bedford jail.

180. War with the Dutch. A quarrel between some English and Dutch sailors on the coast of Guinea caused this war (1665). France and Denmark afterwards joined the Dutch. In a three days' fight **Monk**, now **duke of Albemarle**, defeated **De Ruyter** and **Van Tromp** (1666). But two dreadful calamities overtook England. The **Great Plague** in 1665 killed 100,000 inhabitants in London, and in the following year the **Great Fire** destroyed 1300 houses and 90 churches. The money which parliament had voted for the war had been spent by Charles on his pleasures, and England had now no fleet with which to oppose her enemies. The Dutch sailed up the Thames and the Medway, burnt three men-of-war and took a fourth, besides doing a lot of damage to property. Peace was made at Breda (1667).

181. The Cabal. **Lord Clarendon**, the lord chancellor, was held responsible for this disgrace. By his advice Charles had sold Dunkirk to the French to procure money. He was impeached and fled to France (1697). He was succeeded by the **Cabal**, a name formed from the first letters of **Clifford**, **Arlington**, **Buckingham**, **Ashley** and **Lauderdale**, who composed Charles's new ministry.

182. The Triple Alliance. Louis XIV., of France, a Catholic, made war upon Holland. To oppose him the three Protestant kingdoms of **England**, **Holland** and **Sweden** formed an alliance (1668). But with Louis Charles concluded a secret treaty at **Dover**, in

which he engaged to make war on the Dutch and to become a Catholic. In return Louis promised him money and the help of a French army, if necessary. The treaty was signed by all the Cabal, but only two knew about Charles's intended change of religion. He then asked parliament to grant him money to maintain the alliance with Holland.

183. Declaration of Indulgence. In 1672 Charles issued this *Declaration* permitting Dissenters to worship as they liked and Catholics to do the same in private. Many people were released from prison in consequence. But as the parliament object to the *Declaration*, Charles withdrew it.

184. Second Dutch War. Although Charles had been given money to fight for Holland, he employed it to fight against her. The English fleet under **James, duke of York**, fought an obstinate engagement with the Dutch fleet under **De Ruyter** off the coast of Suffolk (1672).

185. The Test Act. When the *Declaration* was withdrawn, parliament passed the **Test Act** (1673), which required every person appointed to a post in the army or navy to "receive the sacrament from a minister of the Church of England." The act put an end to the Cabal ministry; **Clifford** and **Arlington** being Catholics would not take the test and resigned, and **Ashley**, who had become earl of **Shaftesbury**, was dismissed by Charles for continued opposition to him. But the act was especially aimed at the duke of York, the king's brother, who was a Catholic. He was obliged to resign the command of the fleet.

186. The Earl of Danby Minister. The earl of Danby was now made chief minister. He did not favour the French alliance and peace was made with Holland in 1674. Though agreeing with the Commons in many things he did not like to see the power of the king lessened, and in 1675 brought a bill into the House of Lords making it treason to take up arms against the king on any pretext whatsoever. Meantime Louis XIV. continued the war against Holland and the English demanded that the Dutch should be assisted. **William, Prince of Orange,**

was brought over to England and married to **Mary**, daughter of the duke of York. The **Peace of Byswick** (1678) brought the war to a close.

187. The Popish Plot. The English people were always ready to believe anything told them regarding the Catholics, no matter how absurd the information might be. **Titus Oates**, a man of infamous character, told of a plot existing at once in England, Ireland, and Scotland to murder the king, massacre the Protestants and bring in Catholicism again. **Sir Edmund Godfrey**, the judge who had listened to his story, was found murdered a few days afterwards and people believed that the Catholics killed him. Some Catholic noblemen were thrown into prison and others put to death ; and a bill, was brought in to exclude Catholics from parliament. Shaftesbury did all he could to serve his own ends, to make people believe Oates's story was true. (1678).

188. The Exclusion Bill. The new parliament summoned in the following year was led by Shaftesbury. Acting upon his advice the Commons passed the **Exclusion Bill**, to exclude the duke of York from the throne. The House of Lords threw the bill out, and Charles dissolved the parliament (1679). The whole country was now divided into two opposite parties, the **Petitioners**, or **Whigs**, who were for the bill, and the **Abhorrers**, or **Tories**, who were against. *Whig*, meaning whey of sour milk, was the name applied to the rebel Scotch covenanters in the west of Scotland ; while *Tory* meant an Irish robber. At length in 1681 things looked as if there were going to be another civil war. The Whigs were accordingly threatened and persecuted. Shaftesbury, as the cause of all, was ordered to be tried. The grand jury chosen by the sheriffs of the City of London acquitted him. Charles thereupon took away its charter allowing it to elect its own magistrates and make laws for itself. Shaftesbury fearing condemnation, if a fresh jury were chosen, fled to Holland (1681).

189. The Habeas Corpus Act. This act, passed in 1679, forbade any one being detained in prison beyond

a certain time without being brought up for trial and cause shown for his imprisonment.

190. The Rye-House Plot. Six of the principal Whig leaders including the **earl of Essex**, **Algernon Sidney** and **Lord Russell**, formed a plot to murder the king. They selected a farm-house, named the **Rye-House**, for the purpose. Their design was discovered. Essex killed himself in prison, and Russell and Sidney were executed (1613).

191. Death of Charles. Charles died in 1685 after being reconverted to the Catholic Faith.

Questions.

1. What was the social condition of England in the time of Charles II.? 2. What changes did he introduce in the Church of England? 3. Who were the Dissenters? What acts were passed against them? 4. What do you know of : the Cabal, the Triple Alliance and Secret Treaty of Dover, the Test Act and the Exclusion Bill? 5. What were the Popish and Rye-House plots? 6. Give an account of Dutch affairs in the time of Charles II. 7. Write notes on : the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London, the Habeas Corpus Act, Shaftesbury, Clarendon, Whigs and Tories, John Bunyan and the Declaration of Indulgence.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JAMES II. THE REVOLUTION.

192. Monmouth's rebellion. James, duke of York, succeeded his brother Charles. The Whigs, who had during the previous reign fled to Holland, now returned with Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II, at their head. He landed at **Lyme** in Dorsetshire and claimed the throne. The **duke of Argyle** headed another rising in Scotland, but was soon captured and executed. Monmouth entered **Taunton** in triumph and marched to **Sedgemoor**, where he met the royal troops,

was defeated, captured, carried to London and beheaded (1685).

193. The Bloody Assize. Judge Jeffries was then sent into the west to punish all who had taken part in the rebellion. Over 300 were put to death and 800 more shipped off to the West Indies to work as slaves.

194. The Test Act. James had appointed Catholic officers to commands in the army, and had absolved them from taking the test required by the *Test Act*. Parliament took alarm at this and remonstrated with James, who in consequence dissolved it.

195. The king's dispensing power. To try whether he could not dispense as he pleased with the test, James had a case tried before a court of Judges. The Judges declared that the king was empowered to do so.

196. The Declaration of Indulgence. James did all in his power to get the members of parliament to cancel the *Test Act* altogether. He had private conversations with them, but all to no purpose. They would not grant to Catholics the justice they were willing to allow to others. He thereupon issued a **Declaration of Indulgence**, permitting all without exception to worship God according to their conscience; but as this *Declaration* had been put forth without the consent of parliament, the Dissenter refused to avail themselves of it (1. 37). James gave further offence to the Protestants by putting Catholic professors into the University of Oxford and ordering Catholics to be admitted to fellowships and degrees.

197. Trial of the Seven Bishops. In 1688 James issued a **Second Declaration of Indulgence**, and ordered it to be read in all the churches. **Sancroft**, archbishop of Canterbury, and seven bishops drew up a remonstrance to the king, begging him not to force them to do it. They were brought to trial for the remonstrance, but acquitted by the jury, the very

soldiers at Hounslow, where the army was in camp, shouting with joy when the news reached them (1688).

198. William, Prince of Orange, invited, over. On the day on which the bishops were acquitted a message was sent to **William of Orange** to come over to England. He was married to Mary, the daughter of James. William landed at **Torbay** and marched towards London. James's soldiers and officers and even his children deserted him. He fled to France, William being very glad to let him escape, as he was not anxious to keep him a prisoner, nor did he desire his blood.

199. James's misfortunes were due to his attempts to grant to his Catholic subjects the rights, which were denied them till the present century. His fault was that he was too hasty in doing so: he did not consider the temper of the English people. The foolish credulity of the English nation, in accepting without examination the horrible falsehoods told by Oates in the previous reign, ought to have taught him that great prudence and caution were necessary. Moreover the fate of his father Charles I. should have proved to him that resistance to the parliament, however unjust and unreasonable the parliament might be, could not be lightly undertaken.

Questions.

1. Describe Monmouth's rebellion.
2. What is meant by the Bloody Assize?
3. What causes brought about the revolution of 1688?
4. Can anything be said in defence of James's conduct?

CHAPTER XIX.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.—WILLIAM III. ALONE

200. William and Mary. William had distinguished himself by his defence of Holland against Louis XIV. He was a man of few words, blunt in his manners and one who was never very intimate with any body. Hence the English never cared for him. Mary on the

other hand was joyous and hearty, and liked by the people who loved the Stuarts in spite of all their faults.

201. The Toleration Act. The English, who had always been so bitterly jealous of foreigners, had now taken one to be king over them. He soon showed them he was their master. Being a Dutch Protestant, he forced parliament to pass the **Toleration Act**, to relieve Dissenters from many of the penalties to which they were subject, on condition of their taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance to the new sovereigns. Catholics were not to enjoy the benefit of that act. To his honour be it said, Sancroft and eight bishops refused to take that oath.

202. Scotland. In Scotland **James Graham of Claverhouse**, Viscount Dundee, gathered together an army to fight for James II. He defeated William's troops at the **Pass of Killiecrankie**, but was himself killed in the fight (1689).

203. Massacre of Glencoe. The Highland chiefs had been asked to take an oath of allegiance to William. MacIan of Glencoe, head of the Macdonalds, delayed taking this oath, and when he went to Fort William, there was no one there to receive it. **Dalrymple**, the master of Stair and Secretary for Scotland, hated the Macdonalds. A body of soldiers entered the valley, commanded by the uncle of Macdonald's wife. They were welcomed and treated well. For a fortnight they were sheltered by the unsuspecting clansmen. Early one morning the massacre began; forty were murdered and as many more perished of cold and hunger. William did not punish the actors in this cruel affair (1692).

204. Irish affairs. William had greater trouble in Ireland. There the mass of people were Catholics and they had risen in a body for James II. who had come over from France. **Tyrconnell**, *Lord Deputy*, raised a large army and shut up the Protestants in **Londonderry**. Under the command of **Walker**, a clergyman, they bravely held out for 105 days, preferring to die of hunger rather than surrender. Provisions at

last were brought into the city by sea, and in despair the Irish raised the siege. In the following year (1690) William himself passed over into Ireland. James was beaten at the battle of the **Boyne** and fled to France again. William returned to England leaving his generals to continue the war. **Ginkell** defeated the Irish and French under **St. Ruth** at **Aughrim**. **Limerick**, the only place left in the hands of the Irish, surrendered on condition that the Irish should be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and that such as cared to withdraw to the continent should be conveyed thither at the expense of government. **Sarsfield** and a body of 12,000 Irish soldiers joined the army of Louis XIV. in France, where they became celebrated as the **Irish Brigade**. This treaty known as the **Treaty of Limerick** was never carried out, and Irish Catholics were not better off than before.

205. The Grand Alliance. To counteract the growing power of France, **Germany, Spain, England** and **Holland** formed an alliance in 1689. William's manner made him unpopular in England, and a large party appear to have been in favour of James's return. Louis therefore determined to invade England. The French gained a victory off **Beachy-Head** over the combined Dutch and English fleets. This defeat was due to the action of lord **Torrington** in placing the Dutch vessels in front. Two years later (1792) the French fleet was destroyed by lord **Russel** at **La Hogue**, and all fear of an invasion vanished. After this battle Mary gave orders that the palace at Greenwich begun by Charles II., should be turned into a hospital for disabled seamen. It is now the **Greenwich Hospital**.

206. War in the Netherlands. The war continued in the Netherlands and William was beaten at **Namur Steinkirk** and **Landen** (1692-93), and a large convoy under Sir George Rooke was destroyed at sea.

207. Death of Mary, Mary was seized with small-pox and died in 1694.

WILLIAM III. ALONE.

208. Liberty of the Press. Up to this time every book before publication had to be shown to a **censor**, who read it and allowed it to be published, or condemned it as he thought fit. The censorship was abolished in 1693, and several **Newspapers** were at once established.

209. Peace of Ryswick. William retook Namur (1695) and Louis XIV. was growing tired of the war, as his means were becoming exhausted. He was anxious to make peace but Germany and Spain, William's allies, were desirous of continuing the war. Further successes however gained by the French caused them to incline to peace. The **Peace of Ryswick** was signed in 1697. Louis recognised William as king of England.

210. Conspiracy against William. The followers of James in England were named **Jacobites**, from the Latin *Jacobus* meaning *James*. A number of these determined to assassinate the king. For this purpose a body of forty armed men determined to lie in wait for him as he went to hunt in Richmond Park. But some of the conspirators let out the plot and the king stayed at home. The result of this plot was to make the king popular, and both houses of parliament signed an address to him and formed themselves into an association for his defence. All holders of civil and military employments were afterwards required to join the association.

211. The currency restored. Instead of coins with smooth edges coins with milled edges were now issued. This prevented the clipping or cutting of coin, as the milled edges would show at once that the metal had been shaved off, a common practice in those days.

212. The army reduced. As the war with France was over there seemed to be no necessity for keeping up a large army. Parliament had it therefore reduced and insisted on William's Dutch bodyguards being dismissed (1698).

213. The Act of Settlement. This Act, passed in 1701, directed that the crown should go to Anne, his

deceased wife's sister, in case William should die without children, and that after her it was to pass to the **Electress Sophia**, granddaughter of James I. and her descendants.

214. The Partition Treaty. When the Spanish king, Charles II., died, disputes arose as to the succession. By a **Partition Treaty** it was settled that some portion of the Spanish dominions should be given to **Philip**, Louis XIV.'s grandson, and the remainder, including Spain itself to the **Archduke Charles of Austria**, son of the emperor. A **second grand Alliance** was formed by **Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden** and the **Palatinate** to support Charles. Louis in revenge set up James, the son of James II. who had died at St. Germain's in 1701, as king of England.

215. Death and character of William. England was preparing for war when by an accident William broke his collar-bone and died after lingering for a few days. William's sullenness of manner prevented him from being popular. He was a good statesman but a middling soldier. Yet he repaired his defeats so quickly that he never let his enemies derive much profit from them.

Questions.

1. Give an account of the risings in Scotland and Ireland in favour of James II. 2. Write notes on: the massacre of Glencoe, Peace of Ryswick, Liberty of the Press, reduction of the army, and restoration of the currency. 3. What were the first and the Second Grand Alliance? Describe the events that followed the First. 4. What do you know of Sarsfield, Ginkell, Trycounell, and Dundee. 5. What were: the Toleration Act, the Partition Treaty, the Act of Settlement?

CHAPTER XX.

ANNE.

216. Anne was the second daughter of James II. and succeeded William III., according to the terms of the

Act of Settlement. She was married to **George, Prince of Denmark**. She was at first much under the influence of **Sarah**, the wife of Churchill, afterwards **duke of Marlborough**. Her lord high treasurer was **Godolphin**.

217. War of the Spanish Succession. This war, which the death of William prevented him from undertaking, was commenced by Anne. **Marlborough** was made captain-general of the English forces. He was a great statesman and soldier, but very greedy of money. He gained his first great victory at **Blenheim** (1704), where 22,000 French and Bavarians were slain and 14,000 taken prisoners with their commander **Marshal Tallard**. In the same year, **Sir George Rooke** surprised **Gibraltar**. Then followed other victories gained by Marlborough : **Ramillies** (1706), **Oudenarde** (1708), capture of **Lille** in the same year, and **Malplaquet** in 1709. The **Peace of Utrecht** (1713) brought the war to a close. By it Louis was to give up the **Pretender**, as the son of James II. was called, the fortifications of **Dunkirk** were to be destroyed, **Gibraltar** and **Minorca** were to remain English possessions along with **Nova Scotia**, **Newfoundland**, **Hudson's Bay** and the **Island of St. Christopher**.

218. Political Parties. By the *Test Act* Dissenters were excluded from office, but many of them took the sacrament in the Church of England once and then went back to their own congregations. This was called **Occasional Uniformity**. The Whigs were in favour of the Dissenters, the Tories against them. A bill was passed against *Occasional Uniformity* by the Commons but thrown out by the Lords. Anne always favoured the Tories, but majority of the Commons were Whigs. A **Whig ministry** was called for, and Anne, unable to refuse, dismissed her Tory ministers, **Harely** and **St. John** (1708). This was the origin of *party government* in England ; from the stronger party in the House of Commons the ministers have always since been appointed.

219. Trial of Sacheverell. The Whig ministers continued in office till 1710. Dr. Sacheverell, a High

Churchman, in a sermon, delivered at St. Paul's and afterwards printed, declared that it was unlawful to take up arms against the Sovereign and made many bitter remarks upon the government (1710). The Whigs had him brought to trial. They considered that his sermon was a condemnation of their conduct towards James II., which brought about the Revolution of 1688. He was prohibited from preaching for three years and his sermon ordered to be burned. But his words caused great stir and he was received with honour wherever he went. The Whigs were dismissed and Harley and St. John reinstated in office. A new parliament was elected and the Tories were in the majority. Marlborough was accused of bribery, found guilty and dismissed 1712. His wife's place was taken by **Abigail Hill**, who assumed the name of Mrs. Masham, as the duchess of Marlborough had been known as Mrs. Freeman.

220. Union of England and Scotland. In 1707 the English and Scotch parliaments were united, as the crowns had been in 1603. The Scotch had not accepted the Act of Settlement. They were angry because unfair conditions had been imposed on their trade with England and her colonies. After a deal of discussion they gave way and the **Act of Union** was passed providing: (1) that England and Scotland should as one kingdom be called **Great Britain**; (2) that the Electress Sophia should succeed, as under the *Act of Settlement*; (3) that the Scotch should preserve their own church and laws; (4) that both countries should enjoy equal rights and advantages of trade; (5) that there should be one parliament for both, to which 16 Scotch lords and 45 commoners should be elected.

221. Act against Occasional Uniformity passed. The Tory parliament found itself strong enough to bring in and pass the **Act against Occasional Uniformity**, which the Whig House of Lords had before thrown out. The **Schism Act** passed by the same parliament ordered that schoolmasters should declare before a bishop that they belonged to the established church before being allowed to act as such (1711).

222. Death of Anne. Anne died in 1714. She was the last of the Stuart Sovereigns.

Questions.

1. What right had Anne to the crown? Who were her favourites? 2. What were the terms of the Act of Union? 3. What were the provisions of the Act against Occasional Conformity and the Schism Act? 4. Why was Sacheverell tried? What were the political results of his trial? 5. What was the origin of party government? 6. Give a full account of the War of the Spanish Succession.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER OR BRUNSWICK.

George I., 1714-1727. George IV., 1820-1830.
George II., 1727-1760. William IV., 1830-1837,
George III., 1760-1820. Victoria.....1837.

GEORGE I., GEORGE II.

223. George I. According to the *Act of Settlement* **George**, son of the Electress **Sophia**, succeeded Anne, all of whose children had died young. He knew nothing whatever of the English language.

224. The Whigs in power. George dismissed the Tories and placed the Whigs in power. They had brought him into England, while the Tories were intriguing with the "Pretender." **Charles**, lord **Townshend**, became Secretary of State and **Marlborough** was restored to his offices. The Tory ministry were impeached; **St. John**, lord **Bolingbroke**, fled to France, and **Harley**, earl of **Oxford**, was seized and imprisoned in the Tower (1715).

225. The Jacobite rising, (1715). The **Pretender** determined to invade Scotland. The earl of

Mar raised the standard of revolt at **Braemar** and took **Perth**. **Argyle**, who had been made commander-in-chief in Scotland, met him at **Sheriffmuir**, where neither side could claim the advantage. But the rising ended in nothing; and Mar and the Pretender escaped to France. In England **Lords Derwentwater** and **Kenmure** were forced to surrender at **Preston**. They were beheaded.

226. The Septennial Act. As the country was unsettled the ministers considered it dangerous to dissolve the parliament. The *Triennial Act* of 1694 was therefore repealed and the **Septennial Act** passed extending the duration of the parliament to seven years. This act is still in force.

227. The Quadruple Alliance. In 1717 Townshend was dismissed and General Stanhope was appointed in his place (1717). Philip V. of Spain had by the *Treaty of Utrecht* given up all claim to the French throne. On the death of Louis XV., the due d' Orleans would succeed. As it appeared that Philip was going to renew his claim it was thought a good thing to form a league with England against him. England's advantage would be that the *Pretender* would be abandoned. **France, Holland and England** formed an alliance, which was in the following year joined by the **Emperor of Germany** (1717). In 1718 **Admiral Byng** defeated the Spaniards off **Cape Passaro**. The French were successful by land in Spain and Philip was glad to make peace (1720).

228. The South Sea Scheme. Stanhope's foreign policy had been successful, but his management of the revenues of the country was a failure. The *National Debt* had been increased. Government was paying 6 per cent. upon the debt. A company came forward and offered to buy it up and lend the government money at 4 per cent., if they were granted the monopoly of trading in the **South Seas**. The proposal was accepted and the wildest rumours were at once circulated regarding the wealth the proposed expedition would bring to investors. From £100 the value of the stock rose to £1000. All sorts of similar

smaller companies were at once started. But in a few days the crash came. The companies failed. The stock fell to £150; and thousands were ruined. Stanhope died of a broken heart, another minister is said to have poisoned himself, and a third was sent to the Tower (1721).

229. Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Robert Walpole now became **First Lord of the Treasury**, as the principal minister is called. He was a good financier and people were confident that he would bring the finances safe out of the difficulties, into which they had been plunged by the folly of the former ministry. He ruled England as Prime Minister for the next twenty years. During this period every man in the House of Commons was willing to sell his vote, and Walpole spent money freely to secure a large gathering.

230. Origin of the title of Prime Minister. It was customary for William III. and Anne to attend the meeting of the Cabinet.* George I. knew no English and therefore took no part in those meetings. Hence it became necessary to have one minister superior to the rest, and to him the title of **Prime Minister** was given.

231. George I. dies. Walpole's administration was a peaceful one. A plot in favour of the *Pretender* was discovered in 1722 and bishop **Atterbury** of Rochester, who was found implicated in it, was banished. George died of apoplexy near **Osnabruck** in 1727.

* The Cabinet now consists of the following principal ministers :

1. The Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury.
2. The Lord Chancellor.
3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
4. The Home Secretary.
5. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
6. The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
7. The Secretary of State for India.
8. The Secretary of State for War.
9. The President of the Privy Council.

Others are sometimes included but the number is usually limited to 14 or 15.

232. George II. Unlike his father, George II. could speak English fluently, and though less reserved he was equally avaricious and passionate. He married **Caroline of Anspach**, a beautiful and accomplished princess, who for ten years may be said to have ruled England.

233. The Patriot King. Frederick, prince of Wales, and his father could not agree. At his house gathered a number of clever men, usually those who were opposed to Walpole's government. Among them was **Lord Bolingbroke**, who wrote a pamphlet called the *Patriot King*, to show what the coming monarch should be like. All the friends of Frederick were in consequence termed **Patriots**. In 1737 the king and Frederick quarrelled and the latter was ordered to leave the Court. Queen Caroline died a few weeks after his removal.

234. The Excise Bill. Walpole proposed that to prevent smuggling and the consequent loss of revenue to government, the taxes upon imports like tobacco, tea and coffee, should be abolished, and the duty levied as an **excise** from the sellers in the country. This proposal caused a great stir and he withdrew the measure rather than cause civil war.

235. War with Spain. Fall of Walpole. According to the *Treaty of Utrecht* the English were allowed to send one ship to trade with the Spanish colonies in South America. But the English traders seem not to have been very scrupulous in the matter, and the Spaniards searched English vessels in consequence. **Jenkins**, the master of a small trading vessel in Jamaica, appeared before the House of Commons and produced from a box of cotton one of his ears which, he said, had been torn off by the Spaniards. The story was probably untrue; but it roused the indignation of the people who cried out for war. Walpole did all he could to avert it, but he had a strong Opposition to fight in the House. Among them was celebrated **William Pitt**, who was one of the "Patriots." War was declared, October 1739. **Admiral**

Vernon captured **Porto Bello**, but an attack on **Carthagera** was repulsed (1714). Commodore **Anson** was sent with a squadron to attack **Peru**. He sailed round the world and after great hardships and sufferings returned to England with a single ship (1744). The elections to the parliament of 1741 were unfavourable to Walpole and he resigned in the following year. He died in 1745.

236. War of the Austrian Succession. The Emperor Charles VI. of Germany died in 1740. His daughter, **Maria Theresa**, claimed his Austrian dominions under the terms of the **Pragmatic Sanction**, to which England had been a party. The **Elector of Bavaria** opposed her claim and was supported by France and Spain. **Frederick of Prussia**, taking advantage of the state of things, invaded Silesia, a part of Maria Theresa's dominions, and the Elector, now Duke of Austria, marched against Vienna. She fled into Hungary. Silesia was yielded to Frederick, and a compact was signed by **England, Holland and Prussia** to defend her. In 1743 an English and Hanoverian army commanded by George II. in person, defeated the French and Bavarians at **Dettin-gen**. The English and Hanoverians under the **duke of Cumberland**, George II.'s younger son, were defeated by the French at **Fontenoy** (1745). **Louisbourg** in America was captured from the French in the same year. In 1747 **Anson** defeated them at sea near **Cape Finisterre**, and **Hawke** of **Belleisle**. The Treaty of **Aix-la-Chapelle** in 1748 brought the war to an end; the *Pretender* was expelled from France, and each side restored to the other the conquests taken.

237. The Board-bottomed Administration. In 1743 **Henry Pelham** became premier, and his elder brother, the duke of Newcastle, was associated with him in the ministry. Neither of them possessed much ability, but by adhering to the bribery policy of Walpole and giving away places to the friends and relations of their supporters, they managed to keep themselves in power for a number of years. Posts were conferred without regard

to the political principles of the placemen. Pelham's administration was consequently nicknamed the **Broad-bottomed Administration**.

288. The Jacobite rising of 1745. Prince **Charles Edward**, the "Young Pretender," grandson of James II., assumed the title of prince of Wales, and after the battle of Fontenoy determined to invade England. He landed in Scotland in 1745, and being a handsome young man and of pleasing manners, the Highlanders soon flocked round him. He marched at their head to Edinburgh, where his father was proclaimed as James VIII. At **Preston Pans** he met **Sir John Cope**, whose army was scattered by the terrific onslaught of the Highlanders. He returned to Edinburgh, and after receiving money and supplies, marched into England. **Carlisle** and **Manchester** opened their gates to him, and he advanced as far as **Derby**. All was consternation in London; merchants closed their shops, and the king himself prepared to embark and sail away. **Black Friday** was a day long remembered. Charles's advisers now suggested a retreat, and he sadly turned his steps northwards. The duke of Cumberland pursued him, and the two armies met near **Culloden** (1746). Charles planned a night surprise, but the marshy nature of the ground over which the Highlanders had to pass frustrated the attempt. Cumberland attacked next day. The Highlanders charged and broke through the first line, but were stopped by the fire of the second. They wavered, and a bayonet charge completed the rout. The cruel use Cumberland made of his victory gained him the name of **The Butcher**. The wounded were murdered on the field, and after the battle people of every sex and age were massacred without mercy. Charles escaped and wandered about for five months in the Western Highlands. A large reward was offered for his capture, yet none would betray him. **Flora Macdonald** is especially conspicuous for the part she played in helping him to escape. A French vessel took him off and he reached France in safety. In accordance with the terms of the *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle* he was driven out of France. He died at Rome in 1788. Henry Benedict

Cardinal York, the last of the family, also died at Rome in 1807.

239. The Seven Years' War (1756—1763). Disputes had arisen in North America and the East Indies between the English and French settlers. The French were in possession of Lower Canada and on friendly terms with the Indians. The English had begun to cross the Alleghanies and cut down the forests at the head of the Ohio, thus incurring the hostility of the French and Indians. An English army under General Braddock had been destroyed by the French and Indians. On the other hand admiral **Boscawen** had captured two French vessels off Newfoundland, and the English government had issued orders to **Sir Edward Hawke** to take any French ship he could find between Cape Ortegal and Cape Clear. The French made great naval preparations and sent a large fleet against **Minorca**. Newcastle, who had succeeded his brother, Henry Pelham, in 1754, despatched when it was too late, an inferior fleet under admiral **Byng** to relieve it. Byng failed to do so, and was shot by sentence of court-martial (1757).

240. Fall of Newcastle. Newcastle had been all along a firm supporter of the king in his "Hanoverian policy," that is, his attempts to keep Hanover from falling into the hands of France or any other continental power. The money of the country had in consequence been wasted in subsidies to Russia and other powers to obtain their support. The nation was disgusted, and the loss of Minorca roused its indignation. Newcastle was forced to resign and was followed by **Fox**, Secretary of State, a few days after.

241. William Pitt the Great Commoner. Pitt was now called upon to form a ministry; he held office for few months and was dismissed. Newcastle was recalled, but was unable to get a party together and he appealed to Pitt to help him. Pitt became Secretary of State, and Fox Paymaster of the forces (1757).

242. Continuation of the War. The Seven Years' War was now vigorously carried on. In Africa Go-

ree was taken from the French, and **Cape Breton** and **Prince Edward's Island** in America (1757). In 1759 Hawke defeated the French fleet off **Quiberon**, and in the following year Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the commander of the English forces in Germany, inflicted a serious defeat upon them at **Minden**.

243. Conquest of Canada. An expedition directed against Canada was placed under the command of **General Wolfe**. Quebec the capital lies between the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, the banks of which are exceedingly steep. The approaches to the town are well defended. Outside it lay **Montcalm**, the French governor, with 10,000 troops in a strong position. An attack upon him was repulsed and Wolfe adopted the bold plan of scaling the **Heights of Abraham** and taking the French in the rear. These heights rise sheer from the St. Lawrence, and being considered inaccessible were slenderly guarded. Wolfe dropped down the river at night, and climbing the heights forced Montcalm to change his position. In the battle that followed both Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded. The French were defeated; Quebec was taken and in the following year the whole of Canada was reduced (1760).

244. The English in India. We have seen that the **East India Company** had been granted a charter by Elizabeth to trade with India. A fort was built near **Madras** in Charles I.'s time; **Bombay** was given as part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza, the wife of Charles II. (1662); and in the reign of William III. a fort was built on the Hugly around which **Calcutta** sprang up. A war broke out in 1744 in the Carnatic, the issue of which was to make the English or French masters of the situation. Matters were at first going badly for the English when Clive, a clerk in the Company's service, resigned his post in disgust and entered the army. He seized **Arcot** and defended it against a large army. The English, who, up to that time had been looked upon by the natives as more fit to be merchants than soldiers, at once rose in their estimation; and the power of the French, who under **Dupleix**

had been slowly building up an empire, began steadily to decline. Clive returned to England and was sent out again during the *Seven Years' War*. His first act was to avenge the murder of the **Black Hole**. **Suraja Daulah**, Nawab of Bengal, had taken Calcutta, and shut up 146 Europeans in a small room measuring eighteen feet by fifteen. Only twenty-three of these came out again alive. The army of the Nawab was attacked and beaten at **Plassey** (1757). The French were beaten at **Wandewash** in 1759, and with the fall of **Pondicherry** in 1761, the French empire in India came to an end.

245. Death of George II. George died suddenly in 1760.

Questions.

1. What was the origin of the term Jacobite? Give an account of the Jacobite insurrections of 1715 and 1745.
2. What was the Quadruple Alliance? How did it succeed in its object?
3. What was the South Sea Scheme?
4. Give an account of the war with Spain in the reign of George II.
5. Give brief accounts of the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War.
6. How did the wars between England and France affect these powers in India?
7. Write notes on: the Septennial Act, Sir R. Walpole, Wolf, Pitt, the Patriots, Broad-bottomed Administration.
8. Give an account of the various ministries that were in power in the reigns of George I. and George II.
9. By what right did George I. succeed to the crown? Contrast his character with that of his father.
10. What was the origin of the title Prime Minister or Premier? What ministers usually compose the cabinet?

CHAPTER XXII.

GEORGE III.—AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

246. George III. was the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751. Born and educated in England he told his parliament that he gloried in the name of Briton.

He was however determined to be king, and as Pitt was too strong-minded for him, he was to be got rid of.

247. War with Spain. Pitt discovered that Spain and France were negotiating to form an alliance and prosecute the Seven Years' War together. He therefore suggested that war should be declared against Spain. But the king desired peace and Pitt was forced to resign. He was succeeded by lord **Bute**, who had been the king's tutor, and who was sure to do what the king wished. Spain did actually join France, but two years afterwards peace was signed at **Paris** (1763). By it England kept only **Nova Scotia** and **Canada**.

248. Administration of George Grenville. Popular indignation was roused in England when the terms of the treaty became known. The parliament had been bribed to agree to the peace; and riots occurred all over the country. Bute resigned; Pitt was summoned, but refused to accept office unless his terms were agreed to. **George Grenville** then became prime minister.

249. John Wilkes. In a paper called the *North Briton* Wilkes attacked the king's address to parliament, in which he declared that the *Peace of Paris* was both honourable and beneficial to the country. Wilkes was arrested on a "general warrant," that is a warrant not naming any particular person. But the law courts refused to find him guilty. In other numbers of his paper he published indecent articles, for which he was expelled from parliament and convicted before the court. But he had already fled from the country, (1764).

250. The Stamp Act. The late wars had vastly increased the national debt, and a portion of the cost had been incurred in protecting the British Colonies in North America. Grenville thought that they ought to bear their share, and levied a **stamp duty** on them. The Americans refused to pay it saying that if they were required to do so, they ought to have representatives in parliament. Grenville resigned and lord **Rockingham**, who succeeded him, withdrew the tax.

251. American War of Independence.

Rockingham fell and was succeeded by Pitt's second ministry (1767). He had been created **earl of Chatham**. But he was in bad health, and while he was laid up with an attack of sickness, his colleagues foolishly levied duties in America on **tea** and other articles. As the colonists objected, the duties were abolished except that on tea. They refused to buy tea until the tax on it was withdrawn. Chatham resigned in 1768, and **Grafton**, and after him **Lord North** in 1770, were at the head of affairs for the next 14 years. In 1773 a party of Americans dressed as Indians boarded some ships in **Boston** harbour, **Massachusetts**, and threw their cargoes of tea into the sea. Lord North suggested to George III. measures of conciliation. But George in his anger ordered Boston to be declared a closed port, and took away from Massachusetts the privilege of electing its own governors. This action produced the greatest excitement amongst the colonies. Chatham and **Burke**, the famous orator, spoke strongly against the taxation. But George was obstinate, and ordered that troops should be employed to enforce the tax. Delegates from the States met; and an army was ordered to be raised, to the command of which **George Washington** was appointed. A skirmish at **Lexington** opened the war in 1775. General **Gage** won the battle of **Bunker's Hill** though with heavy loss, in the same year. On the **4th of July 1776**, the **Congress** assembled at **Philadelphia** and issued the **Declaration of Independence** asserting that the "United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and Independent States" But the Americans had a difficult battle to fight. **Howe** defeated them at **Long Island** and drove Washington out of **New York** (1776). Another victory was gained at **Brandywine**, and **Philadelphia** was captured (1777). On the other hand an English force under **Burgoyne** surrendered at **Saratoga**. Yet the winter saw the American army shoeless and without food, but complaining.

252. America joined by France and Spain.

France and Spain now formed an alliance with America.

Lord North was ready to meet all the demands of the colonists. Chatham, sick and dying, had himself carried to the House of Parliament. He had all along taken the part of the colonists; but now in his last words to the nation he declared that as long as he lived he would vote against giving up the "dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great Britain." He was struck down by apoplexy and died a few days afterwards. The Spaniards attacked **Gibraltar**, but **Elliot** kept them off for three years. **Clinton** took **Charleston** in 1780, but the surrender of **Lord Cornwallis** at **York Town** in 1781 brought the American war to an end. **Holland** joined France and Spain, and **Russia** and **Sweden** formed an **Armed Neutrality** against England. But the siege of Gibraltar was raised by **Rodney**, who had defeated the French and Spanish fleets in separate engagements, and so an inglorious peace was averted.

253. Peace of Paris. The **Peace of Paris**, 1783, put an end to the conflict between England and America. The independence of the United States was acknowledged. Peace with France and Spain was signed at **Versailles**. England gave back all her conquests. Rockingham died before Gibraltar was relieved and was succeeded by **Lord Shelburne**.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GEORGE III. (*Contd.*)—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

254. The Coalition Ministry. Lord Rockingham was dead and the ministry of **Lord Shelburne** had signed the *Peace of Versailles*. But he was driven out of office, and an administration formed, of which the principal members were **Lord North**, a *Tory*, and **Fox** and **Burke** who had belonged to the *Whig* Ministry of Rockingham. Fox's *India Bill*, to reform the Government of India, was thrown out, and the ministry resigned (1783).

255. Pitt's Ministry. **William Pitt**, second son of the earl of Chatham, now in his 25th year, became prime minister. He too brought in an *India Bill*, which was also thrown out. Parliament was dissolved and the elections in 1784 were in favour of Pitt. This must be attributed to the custom then first started of reporting the proceedings in parliament in the newspapers. People began to learn more of, and to take more interest in politics. The ministry was Tory, and for 18 years Pitt was prime minister.

256. The Reform Bill and Commercial Treaty with France. Pitt introduced a bill to remodel the mode of election of members of Parliament; but it was defeated. He was more successful in forming a commercial treaty between England and France (1781).

257. The Slave Trade. Since the time of Elizabeth negroes from Africa had been shipped to work upon the plantations in America and the West Indies. **Clarkson** and **Wilberforce** had written and spoken against the inhumanity of the traffic, but the House of Commons could not be prevailed on to vote against it.

258. George III.'s illness. Pitt's ministry had made the king popular, and it was therefore with regret that news was received of his illness, which terminated in temporary loss of mind (1788). The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was appointed Regent, but as his father quickly recovered he had no opportunity of using his power.

259. Improvements in the country. Farming and sheep rearing generally had improved in the country and there was a considerable advance in trade. An underground canal from Worsley to Manchester, a distance of six miles, to carry coals to the latter place, was constructed by **James Brindley** and the **duke of Bridgewater**. Other canals quickly followed and thus inland traffic was quickened. **Hargreaves** invented the spinning-jenny, which **Arkwright** afterwards improved, and **Compton** the mule; and the invention of the steam engine by

James Watt, a native of Glasgow, has since made the north of England not only the wealthiest but the most intelligent part of the kingdom.

260. The French Revolution. The condition of the lower classes in France had for many years been calling for improvement. They had been so heavily taxed to enrich the nobles that they were little better off than slaves. The doctrines of atheists like **Voltaire** and **Rousseau** had steadily worked their way down from the highest to the lowest. The people were now to have no king but themselves. Men like the marquis **La Fayette** and others, who had helped the Americans to win their independence, were now determined to place greater authority in the hands of the people. Louis XVI., a well-meaning king, summoned the **States-General**, the members of which consisted of nobles, clergy and representatives of the people, to meet at **Versailles** (1789.) They formed themselves into a **National Assembly**; riots broke out in Paris; the **Bastille** the state prison, was taken; the king led a prisoner to Paris; and the Revolution was an accomplished fact. People in England at first looked upon its favour, but some of them, and notably **Burke**, were more clear-sighted. To assist Louis, who had tried to escape, **Austria** and **Prussia** made war on France in 1792; but owing to their jealousy of each other, they were defeated. The king's palace was stormed and himself and his family placed in closer confinement. He was declared deposed and a republican form of government set up. At last in 1790 he was guillotined.

261. War with France 1st Period. France invaded and **Belgium Holland** and England declared war. In the previous year the revolutionists had put forth a decree offering to assist any nation that was willing to overthrow monarchy. Hence, besides England and Holland, France had now banded against her **Spain Austria, Prussia Sardinia** and **Saxony**. But she was at first everywhere successful on land. The English were driven from **Toulon** by a young officer named **Napoleon Buonaparte**, and from Holland. Spain and Prussia

made peace. Buonaparte drove the Austrians out of Italy and they too were glad to come to terms. England was now alone. **Howe** had defeated the French in the Channel in the battle known as the **First of June** (1794) and **Admiral Sir John Jervis** defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets off **Cape St. Vincent** (1797). In this battle **Nelson** greatly distinguished himself. In the same year **Admiral Duncan** destroyed the Dutch fleet at **Camperdown**; in 1798 **Nelson** gained a great victory over the French at **Aboukir Bay** and shut Napoleon's army up in Egypt. Napoleon gained the **battle of the Pyramids** over the **Mamelukes**, but was repulsed at **Acre** by Sir Sidney Smith (1797). After this he returned to France. **Sir Ralph Abercromby** forced the remainder of his army to surrender at **Alexandria** (1801). Buonaparte had become **First Consul** in 1799. Austria had again become an ally of England; but being severely beaten by Napoleon at **Marengo** and by **Moreau** at **Hohenlinden** (1800), she was glad to make peace. In 1800 **Malta** was captured and as England insisted on the right of searching vessels in the Mediterranean **Russia Sweden** and **Denmark** formed an *Armed Neutrality*. A fleet was despatched to **Copenhagen** (1801) under **Sir Hyde Parker** with **Nelson** as second in command. The Danish fleet was destroyed and the coalition broken up. The **Peace of Amiens** (1802) put an end to the war for a time. England gave up all her conquests except **Ceylon** and **Trinidad**.

262. Mutinies at Spithead and the Nore (1797). The sailors at **Spithead** complained that they were in receipt of the same pay as had been given them in the time of Charles II., that when sick they were not attended to and their pay stopped, and that they were flogged for every trifling offence. When ordered to put to sea they refused: but Lord Howe, who was very popular with them persuaded them to return to duty, promising that he would have their grievance removed. A more serious mutiny took place at the **Nore**. A sailor named Parker was the ringleader. Some 24 or 25 men-of-war blocked the mouth

of the Thames and made demands, which it was impossible to grant. Duncan was at the time blockading the Dutch fleet in the Texel and was deserted by his whole fleet. Matters were looking serious. But one by one the mutinous ships surrendered themselves till Parker was at last given up and hanged.

263. Irish affairs. As parliament had refused to ratify the *Treaty of Limerick* made in the time of William III., Catholics were still excluded from office. The *Presbyterians* of the north of Ireland were similarly excluded by the *Test Act*. Moreover the strictest laws were passed against Catholics, forbidding their inheriting land or exercising certain trades and professions. All the political power of the country was in the hands of members of the English Church. Ireland's trade with the English colonies had, by the *Navigation Act* of 1663, to pass through England; and because the wool produce interfered with the profits of English farmers, the Irish were forbidden to sell wool to any country but England. The Irish parliament was thus entirely subject to the ruling party in Ireland. At last led by **Grattan** the people demanded a free parliament and got it (1782). But the parliament thus formed was a tool in the hands of a few rich Protestant landlords. A bill brought in by Pitt in 1783 for free trade between Ireland and England her colonies was defeated. Presbyterians and Catholics were still unable to obtain employment under government. They therefore combined to force government to acknowledge their rights. In 1792 Pitt compelled the Irish parliament to admit Catholics to appointments in the civil and military services. But it was too late. Presbyterians and Catholics took up arms to the number of 40,000 and formed themselves into a band of "United Irishmen"; the landlords ranged themselves on the other side as "Orangemen," or followers of William, Prince of Orange. France was asked for assistance. An expedition was despatched to **Bantry Bay** (1798), but a storm drove it out to sea. The Irish assembled at **Vinegar Hill** but were beaten by **Lord Lake**. After this battle unheard of cruelties were perpetrated. At last **Lord Cornwallis** was sent

over, and he by his wise measures did a great deal to put down the insurrection.

264. Union of England and Ireland (1801). Pitt now determined to unite the two parliaments. By wholesale bribery he induced the Irish parliament to consent to the union. Ireland was to send 32 peers and 100 commoners to the English parliament. But when Pitt wished to bring in a bill to remove the disabilities of Catholics, George refused to assent to it. He resigned and was succeeded by **Addington**.

265. War with France. Second Period (1803-1815). Napoleon's armies had taken possession of **Switzerland** and the north of **Italy**; England therefore refused to restore the island of **Malta**. Napoleon, who had been made Consul for life, addressed the English ambassador on the matter in an angry tone before a crowded court at the Tuileries. Both countries then prepared for war.

266. Projected Invasion of England. A large flotilla was getting ready at **Boulogne** to carry across an army for the invasion of England. People of all classes were roused and came forward in thousands to offer to defend the country. In a few weeks 380,000 volunteers were enrolled, and the king reviewed the London regiments in Hyde Park.

267. Pitt's Second Ministry (1804-1806). Addington was not a man strong-minded enough for the situation, and Pitt was summoned to take office. He formed an alliance with **Russia, Austria** and **Sweden**. Meanwhile Napoleon, who had now become Emperor of the French, was forming his plans for the invasion. He wanted but six hours' command of the "ditch," as he called the Channel, and England would be at his mercy. The French fleet from Toulon was ordered to sail out and pick up a Spanish squadron at Cadiz, and then make for the West Indies. He was in hopes that **Nelson** would follow and that the combined fleets slipping past him would return and unite with another French,

squadron at Brest. He would then have command of the Channel. Nelson did follow as was expected and missed them. **Sir Robert Calder** met them off Cape Finisterre and took two Spanish ships. **Villeneuve**, the French admiral, at length reached Cadiz. Nelson again sailed after him and came up with him opposite **Cape Trafalgar**. He had 27 sail of the line against the enemy's 33. In the battle which followed the French and Spanish navies were destroyed. Twenty ships were taken; but Nelson himself was mortally wounded (1805). Napoleon now saw that an invasion of England was impossible. He marched his army into Austria, compelled an Austrian army to surrender at **Ulm**, entered **Vienna** in triumph, and defeated the united armies of Russia and Austria at **Austerlitz**. The news of this battle is said to have killed Pitt, who had for some time previous been in bad health (1806).

268. Ministry of all the Talents. This ministry, so called because it was made up of men of all parties, succeeded that of Pitt. **Lord Grenville** became prime minister and **Fox** foreign secretary. Fox did not live long after Pitt. This administration is remarkable chiefly for the **abolition of the slave trade**. Proposing to allow Catholics to serve in the army and navy they were dismissed by George.

269. The Berlin Decree. After peace had been made with Austria Napoleon attacked Prussia and inflicted a crushing defeat on her at **Jena** (1806). From **Berlin** he issued a decree forbidding all nations to trade with England. In return England declared all French ports under blockade. Next year Russia concluded peace with Napoleon at **Tilsit**, and assented to the *Berlin Decree*. The only power that had not yet joined Napoleon in the north was **Denmark**, and it was suspected that a secret article in the *Treaty of Tilsit* placed her fleet at his disposal. An English fleet was sent to Copenhagen and the Danish fleet taken away (1807).

270. The Peninsular War (1808-1814). The king of Portugal refusing to assent to the *Berlin Decree*, Napoleon occupied his capital. Charles IV. of Spain and his son Fer-

dinand were allured to Bayonne, when the king was forced to renounce the crown and his son was seized and imprisoned. **Joseph**, Napoleon's brother, was then placed on the throne. The Spaniards rose in arms and asked England to help them. **Sir Arthur Wellesley** landed at **Mondago Bay** and defeated the French at **Vimiero** (1808), who thereupon agreed to evacuate Portugal. Wellesley sailed back to England and **Sir John Moore** was ordered to advance into Spain. But there was no Spanish force to co-operate with him. He retreated towards **Corunna**, pursued by Napoleon himself, in the depth of winter. Napoleon was called away and gave up the pursuit to South. On reaching Corunna a stand was made and the French defeated, but Moore was mortally wounded in the battle (1809). Wellesley was sent out again. He crossed the **Douro**, drove the French out of **Oporto**, and beat them at **Salaverra**. This victory gained him the title of Viscount Wellington. But Wellington not only gained no help from the Spaniards but was even mistrusted by them, and had to retire into Portugal. In the next year he gained the battle of **Busaco** over **Massena** and then slowly retreated upon the famous lines of **Torres Vedras**, a triple line of fortifications, thirty miles north of Lisbon, guarding the approaches to the sea. As he retired orders were given for all the cattle to be driven away and the crops destroyed. Massena arrived before the lines of entrenchments, and the more he looked the less he liked them. After waiting for nearly a month in front of them he gave orders for a retreat. About 45,000 Frenchmen perished from hunger and other causes.

271. The Regency. George III. now became hopelessly insane and lost his eyesight as well. The Prince of Wales was appointed regent (1811). In the same year victories were gained over the French at **Barossa**, **Fuentes de Onoro**, and **Albuera**. In 1812 **Ciudad Rodrigo** and **Badajoz** were taken, and **Marmont** defeated at **Salamanca** by Wellington. The victory of **Vittoria** (1813) was followed by the fall of **San Sebastian** and **Pampeluna**, and the French were driven across the Pyrenees.

272. Fall of Napoleon. To punish Russia which had declined to carry out the *Berlin Decree*, Napoleon led a large army to **Moscow** (1812), which he took. The town was set on fire by the Russians and he was obliged to retreat in the depth of winter. Of his army of 400,000 men scarcely 20,000 returned to France. England, Russia, Prussia Austria and Sweden were now arrayed against him. Gathering together another army he defeated the Russians and Prussians at **Lutzen** and **Bautzen** but was badly beaten at **Liepsic** (1813). The following year he fought a splendid campaign, but his enemies were too strong for him. In the south Wellington won the battles of **Orthes**, and **Toulouse**, and occupied **Bordeaux**. But Napoleon had already abdicated and Louis XVIII. been proclaimed king of France. Napoleon was sent to **Elba**.

273. War with America. Trade disputes had brought on war with America, in 1812, and several British frigates had been captured. In 1813 Captain Broke of the *Shannon* sent a challenge to the *Chesapeake* in Boston Harbour. The Americans assembled on the shore expecting an easy victory. The *Chesapeake* was boarded and captured within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the action. In 1814 **General Ross** captured **New York**, but was repulsed and killed in an attack on **Baltimore**. An attempt to take **New Orleans** ended even more disastrously. Peace was made at **Ghent** (1814).

274. Napoleon escapes from Elba. Delegates for the principal European powers had assembled at **Vienna** to settle the affairs of Europe, when the astounding news reached them that Napoleon had escaped from Elba. Landing at **Cannes**, he quickly made his way to Paris. Louis XVIII. fled. England, Prussia, Austria and Russia formed a coalition to resist him. Crossing the Belgian frontier with an army of 125,000 men and 350 pieces of cannon, he defeated the Prussians at **Ligny** and compelled **Blucher** to fall back on **Wavre**. Wellington lay at Brussels, with an army of 76,000 men, only one-half of whom were British, and most of these recruits. **Marshal Ney** was beaten at **Quatre Bars**, but

Blucher's retreat caused Wellington to retire until he reached **Waterloo**, where he determined to give Napoleon battle. The two greatest commanders of the age were about to measure swords, and Napoleon was in high spirits. The battle commenced at 10 o'clock on the 18th of June 1815. The French cavalry repeatedly hurled themselves upon the British squares, which stood on the defensive, and were every time beaten back. The English heavy cavalry in a splendid charge took 2000 prisoners. At length at 7 o'clock the Prussians arrived and Napoleon ordered his Old Guard to deliver an attack. The attack was defeated and Napoleon rode off the field. He surrendered and was conveyed to **St. Helena**, where he died in 1821.

275. General Distress. The war was now over, but it had brought distress and discontent. Trade was bad, and numbers were thrown out of employment. Discharged soldiers and sailors swelled these numbers. Parliamentary reform, about which the mass of the people had little busied themselves, began to form a subject of discussion. In 1819 a meeting was held in **St. Peter's Fields, Manchester**, by a man named **Hunt**, who intended addressing it on this subject. In their endeavours to seize him the military killed half a dozen persons and wounded a score or two. This affair came to be known as the **Manchester Massacre** or **Peterloo**. The ministers in alarm passed new laws known as **The Six Acts** to prevent seditious meeting and assemblies.

276. Bombardment of Algiers. The Algerians had for many years been a terror to vessels in the Mediterranean. They were pirates who plundered ships and the adjacent coasts, and carried off the inhabitants to make slaves of them. An English and Dutch fleet under **lord Exmouth** proceeded to Algiers (1816) and bombarded it. They dey accepted the terms dictated and 1083 Christian slaves were liberated.

277. Death and character of George III. George died in 1820. A plain and unostentatious man he had gained the good will of his subjects. He appears always to have had the good of the nation at heart.

But he was extremely obstinate, and at times narrow-minded.

Questions.

1. What war did the Treaty of Paris (1763), bring to an end? What were its terms? Did they satisfy the English nation? 2. What causes led to the American War of Independence; give a short sketch of it. 3. What was the French Revolution? How did it affect England? 4. Give a sketch of the war with France up to the treaty of Amiens. 5. Give an account of the mutinies at the Nore and Spithead. 6. Give a sketch of Irish affairs in George III.'s reign. 7. What was the cause of the Peninsular War? Give an account of it. 8. Give dates and results of the following battles; Vinegar Hill, Hohenlinden, battles of the Pyramids, Camperdown, First of June, Aboukir Bay, Cape St. Vincent, Waterloo, Ligny, Quatre Bras, Salamanca. Vimiero, Vittoria, Toulouse, Trafalgar. 9. Give an account of Indian affairs in the time of George III. 10. What is meant by the Coalition Ministry and the Ministry of all the Talents? 11. What was the cause of the war with America in 1812? What success did the English meet with? 12. Give an account of Pitt's Second Ministry. 13. Write notes on: John Wilkes, the Slave Trade, the Regency, the Berlin Decree, Treaty of Tilsit, the Six Acts, Armed Neutrality, Pitt's Reform Bill, the Stamp Act. 14. Compare the condition of England before with that after the war with France (1789-1815).

CHAPTER XXIV.

GEORGE IV.

278. Cato Street Conspiracy. George, Prince of Wales, who had acted as Regent for 10 years ascended the throne in 1820. A gang of conspirators headed by **Thistlewood**, a man of desperate character, met in a room in **Cato Street**, Edgeware Road. Their design was to murder all the cabinet ministers as they were at dinner. But one of their number betrayed the plot; nine were captured and Thistlewood and four others executed.

279. George Canning Foreign Secretary.

In 1822 **Canning** became Foreign Secretary and leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. **Peel** Home Secretary. Freedom of commerce and financial reform, which Pitt had so often spoken in favour of, were now put in practice by Mr. **Huskisson** as President of the Board of Trade, and taxation was rapidly reduced. In 1827 **Canning** became First Lord of the Treasury, but lived only a few months to fill that post.

280. War with Turkey. Viscount Goderich succeeded **Canning**. The Greeks, who had been subject to and ill-treated by the Turks, rose in rebellion against them and fought for their independence. **Russia, England** and **France** combined to help them. The fleets of **Turkey** and **Egypt** were completely destroyed in the **Bay of Navarino** (1827). The freedom of Greece was recognised by Turkey in 1829.

281. Catholic Emancipation. The **duke of Wellington** succeeded Lord Goderich in 1828. **Peel** was Home Secretary and **Lord Palmerston** Secretary at war. **Lord John Russell** proposed that the *Test and Corporation Acts* should be repealed. The ministers at first opposed the repeal, but being in a minority they withdrew their opposition. **Daniel O'Connell** had organised the Catholic Association in Ireland in 1824. He was returned for Clare, defeating one of the ministers who had sought re-election. It was now perceived that Catholic relief could not be longer put off. In his speech at the opening of parliament in 1829 the king announced that a bill to that effect would shortly be introduced. **Peel** then introduced the **Catholic Relief Bill**, in which a different oath was substituted for the oath of supremacy. Catholics in future could hold any office except those of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland and Viceroy of Ireland (1829).

282. Death of George IV. George IV. died in 1830.

283. Reforms and Improvements. In the previous reign **Sir Samuel Romilly** had tried to

reduce the severe punishments inflicted upon criminals for small offences. The theft of five shillings, or of a sheep &c. was punishable with death. Peel, when Home Secretary, took up the work and succeeded in getting about a hundred offences removed from the list of those deserving death. He reformed the London police at the same time. The duke of Bridgewater, as we have already seen, built the first canal in 1759, but trade and manufactures had advanced so rapidly that there were not canals enough to support the traffic. Roads now began to be **macadamised**, that is covered with broken stones, as suggested by Macadam, thus enabling coaches to travel faster than they did on the old muddy roads. The **Steam-engine** was invented by **George Stephenson**, the son of a poor collier. A line of railway was first opened between Stockton and Darlington and a second between Liverpool and Manchester (1830). Stephenson's engine the *Rocket* could travel 35 miles an hour, and people were at first horrified at the idea of rushing through space at such a rate. Now there is scarcely a town in England but has its railway.

WILLIAM IV.

284. Parliamentary Reform. George IV. was succeeded by his brother William, duke of Clarence, who took the title of **William IV**. In France, an insurrection drove **Charles X.** from the throne, and **Louis Philippe** became king in his stead. In England people began to cry out for parliamentary reform. The king and the duke of Wellington were opposed to it. The duke was forced to resign and **earl Grey**, the leader of the Whigs, formed a ministry.

285. The Reform Bill. Lord John Russell now brought a Reform Bill into parliament. By it 60 small boroughs were to be deprived of the right of electing members of Parliament and 46 others allowed to return only *one* member instead of *two*. A number of new boroughs were created, and the seats taken away given to the larger towns, like Manchester and others, and to Ireland and Scotland. At the same time by extending the franchise a larger num-

her of people were allowed to become voters than before. Such a bill if carried would place the government of the country in the hands of the middle classes. The Tories took alarm; and as they were very strong in the House of Commons, the Bill was passed by a majority of only one. The ministers thereupon dissolved parliament. The elections that followed gave the Whigs a large majority. The Bill was again brought in, passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords. Riots followed in London and at Nottingham. Derby and Bristol, and Ireland was not free from disorder. In March 1832 the Bill was again introduced. As it became known that the king was willing to create a number of Whig peers the Lords were alarmed. The duke of Wellington and a hundred others absented themselves and the bill was passed.

286. Abolition of Slavery. When the slave-trade was abolished the negroes on the English plantations in the West Indies remained slaves. In 1833 a bill was introduced abolishing slavery throughout the British empire. A sum of £20,000,000 was voted to the planters as compensation.

287. The Poor Laws. The Poor Laws were remodelled. Unions were formed, workhouses built, and out-door relief in a great degree diminished (1834).

288. Peel's First Ministry. The old party names of Whig and Tory were now changed to those of **Liberal** and **Conservative**. Grey resigned and was succeeded by **Lord Melbourne** as Prime Minister. Melbourne was soon dismissed and **Sir Robert Peel**, a Conservative, came into power. He dissolved parliament and though the Conservatives had a majority in the Commons, they were not strong enough to form ministry and Peel retired (1838).

289. The Melbourne Ministry. The Liberal ministry of Lord Melbourne then resumed office (1835). They reformed the municipal government of towns, allowing mayors and aldermen to be elected by the towns people.

290. Death of William IV. William IV. died in 1837.

Questions.

1. What was the Cato Street Conspiracy? 2. What reforms did Canning's Ministry introduce? 3. How did Greece gain its freedom? 4. How was Catholic Emancipation obtained? 5. What improvements in the condition of the country mark George IV.'s reign? 6. What was the Reform Bill of 1832? Was it passed without opposition? 7. Write notes on: Abolition of Slavery, the Poor Laws, Liberal and Conservative, Reform of Municipal Government.

CHAPTER XXV.

VICTORIA.

291. Victoria, daughter of the duke of Kent, succeeded William IV. She was born in 1817. Hanover, which was settled in the male line, was now separated from England, and became the inheritance of the duke of Cumberland, third son of George III.

292. Revolt in Canada. A revolt in Canada assisted by bodies of armed men from the United States was easily put down. Upper and Lower Canada were then united (1840). The whole of British North America was in 1867 as "The Dominion of Canada" placed under a Viceroy and parliament of its own.

293. The Chartists. The years 1837 and 1838 were unfortunate in their harvests. Large numbers of people united and demanded the **People's Charter**. Hence they were called **Chartists**. The Charter contained five points: (1) universal suffrage, (2) vote by ballot, (3) annual parliaments, (4) payment of members, (5) abolition of the property qualification for members.

294. The Queen's Marriage. The queen in 1840 married her cousin **Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.**

295. Education and Post Office Reforms.

England was one of the worst educated countries in Europe. To promote the spread of education parliament voted in 1833 the sum of £20,000 to the **National Society** and the **British and Foreign Society**. In those days the receiver not the sender of a letter paid the postage, which was often one or two shillings. **Mr. Rowland Hill** suggested that a lower charge of postage would proportionately increase the number of letters sent by post. His proposal was adopted, and though in the first year the country lost £1,000,000, the English post office now clears a revenue of over £3,000,000.

296. Repeal of the Corn Laws. Owing to the great French War and unfavourable seasons, the price of wheat rose in 1816 from 52s. to above 100s. per quarter. The *Corn Law* of 1815 closed English ports to the importation of foreign wheat, till the price reached 80s. a quarter. In 1828 a *sliding scale* was introduced, that is, the import duty on corn *increased* as its market value *decreased*. In 1837 the **Ante-Corn League** arose in Lancashire to promote **free-trade** principles. **John Bright** and **Richard Cobden** were the most prominent members of this league. A succession of bad harvests caused the league to agitate more than ever. Lord Melbourne proposed to repeal the *Corn Law* and to substitute a fixed duty of 8s. a quarter on corn. He resigned office in 1841 and was succeeded by Peel for the second time. He introduced and carried in 1842 a corn-law on the principle of a sliding scale, though out exactly the same as before. A famine broke out in Ireland in 1845, and the anti-corn agitators redoubled their exertions. Peel, though convinced that a duty on corn could no longer be upheld, resigned rather than act contrary to his former policy. But the Liberals could not form a ministry, and he took office again. In 1846 the duty was at length taken off, as also were the taxes on other imported articles.

297. The Eastern Question. Lord Melbourne's domestic policy had been a failure; not so his foreign.

Turkey had from year to year been growing weaker, Russia having stripped her of her provinces one by one. The *Khedive*, or ruler of Egypt, was **Mehemet Ali**, an Albanian by birth, a man of talent and daring. Egypt was subject to Turkey, but he refused in 1838 to pay tribute to the Sultan and was preparing to make himself independent. A Turkish army was collected on the Euphrates, and **Ibrahim Pasha**, Mehemet Ali's son, occupied **Syria**. The Turks were totally defeated and their fleet deserted to the Egyptians. England signed a "Convention" with Russia, Austria and Prussia for the protection of the Turkish Empire, leaving out France, which power was very angry in consequence (1840). But England carried on the war alone. **Beyrout** was bombarded, and Commodore **Napier** took **Acre** after a bombardment of three hours. The Turkish fleet was given back to the Sultan. A treaty was signed in 1841 by which the ships of the European powers were shut out from the **Dardanelles**. France was admitted to the treaty, and so her anger was appeased.

298. Daniel O'Connell. O'Connell, the "Agitator," as he was called, was now at the head of a considerable following of Irish members in parliament. He had all along supported the policy of the Whigs, who promised, as a reward for his help, a number of measures to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. But none of these measures answered the purpose. In 1840 he established the **Repeal Association** in Dublin, the object of which was to obtain the repeal of the *Act of Union*. People of every creed took up the cry; and monster meetings were organised throughout the country. Though he depended on pacific means to gain his end, Peel's ministry grew alarmed and forbade them. O'Connell and his son were arrested and charged with conspiracy. The courts convicted them, but on appeal to the House of Lords the sentence was reversed. He went abroad in 1847 and died at Genoa on his way to Rome to ask the Pope's blessing.

299. War with Afghanistan. **Shah Sujah** had been driven from the throne of Cabul and taken refuge in India. Suspecting the usurper **Dost Mahomed**

of intriguing with Russia, and wishing to have a friendly ruler in Afghanistan, the Indian government determined to aid him in reconquering his dominions. By a treaty made with **Ranjit Singh**, the ruler of the Panjab, British troops were allowed to pass through that portion of the country. Afghanistan was invaded and Dost Mahomed surrendered himself and retired into India. A British army of occupation remained in Cabul under **General Elphinstone**; **Sir W. Macnaghten** was the English envoy. Soon after the Cabulis rose in insurrection and murdered **Sir A. Burnes** and others. Elphinstone was not a man equal to the occasion; he took no measures to defend himself, and lost all his commissariat. **Akhbar Khan**, son of Dost Mahomed, allured Macnaghten to a conference and murdered him. He engaged to escort the army back to India, and in the depth of the winter of 1842 began that ever memorable retreat from Cabul. The women and children were delivered up to Akhbar, who treated them kindly; but of the whole army only one man, Dr. Brydon reached **Jellalabad** to tell the tale. There **Sir R. Sale** with a small force kept the Afghans at bay for several months. **Lord Ellenborough** succeeded **Lord Auckland** as Governor-General. An army under general **Pollock** was ordered to advance through the Khaiber pass; and general **Nott**, who in the first period of the war had captured and occupied **Kandahar**, to advance to Cabul. Pollock relieved Jellalabad and defeated Akhbar Khan in the valley of **Tezeen**. Cabul was occupied and Nott joined hands with him a few days after. The women and children still in the hands of the enemy were next rescued. The withdrawal then began, but to teach the Afghans a lesson, the big bazar at Cabul was blown up. Dost Mahomed was granted his liberty, and again placed himself on the throne of Cabul (1843).

300. Famine in Ireland. The potato crop, upon which the poor in Ireland depend chiefly for their food, failed for a second time in 1846. Government adopted measures to relieve the people; but instead of relieving they only increased the prevailing distress. There was mismanagement everywhere. Famine. Fever succeeded and

carried off 57,000 in 1847. The hearts of the people grew hard under such misery. Rents could no longer be paid. They were driven off their farms in numbers. Can it be wondered that murders occurred and that rebellion followed? The rebellion was easily suppressed. To mitigate the distress, however the *Navigation* and *Corn Laws* were suspended, and both afterwards repealed.

301. The Factory Act. This was an Act carried in 1847 to limit the working hours of young people in factories between the ages of 13 and 18.

302. European Revolutions. In 1848 revolution occurred in France which was felt throughout Europe. Louis Philippe was compelled to flee from the country. Italy, Prussia and Austria were similarly affected.

303. The Chartists in London. The revolutionary movement extended to England and the Chartists once more became active. Over 20,000 of them under **Feergus Q'Connor** gathered on Kennington Common and marched in procession towards the House of Commons to present their charter. Government had an extraordinary number of special constables sworn in, and it is computed that 200,000 were enrolled to prevent the peace from being broken. The procession never got beyond Westminster Bridge, and through it was alleged that the Charter was signed by more than 5,000,000, it was found on examination that less than 2,000,000 had actually done so, and that moreover many had signed fictitious names (1848).

304. Death of Peel. Peel died in 1850 from the effects of a fall from his horse.

305. The Great Exhibition. To promote commerce and, if possible, peace prince Albert proposed an exhibition of the industry of all nations. It was opened by the Queen in the "Crystal Palace" in Hyde Park in 1851.

306. Russell's Government. Ministry of Lord Derby. It is during Russell's government that the *Navigation Act* was repealed and the Great Exhibition held. Louis Napoleon, nephew of the great Napoleon,

had been elected president of the French Republic for a period of 10 years. **Palmerston** as Foreign Secretary approved of the change without the consent of the Queen and was dismissed. In March 1852 Russell resigned and was succeeded by the **Protectionist** ministry of **Lord Derby** with **Mr. Disraeli** as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the same year died the duke of Wellington, and Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French as **Napoleon III.** Lord Derby dissolved parliament, and, though he gave up protection in favour of Free Trade, the elections went against him and he had to resign.

307. The Coalition Ministry. A ministry was then formed of Liberals and the followers of Sir Robert Peel. **Mr. Gladstone** was Chancellor of the Exchequer, **Lord Aberdeen** Prime Minister. The Tsar of Russia, pretending that the Greek Christians in Turkey were being ill-treated by the Turks, demanded that they should be placed under his protection. As this demand was refused, a Russian army occupied the principalities of **Wallachia** and **Moldavia.** The Turks under **Omar pasha** defeated the Russians on the Danube; but a Turkish fleet was destroyed at **Sinope** on the Black Sea (1853).

308. The Crimean War. To get England to connive at his designs the Tsar Nicholas offered Egypt and even Candia to her. But the offer was rejected. She formed an alliance with France, Prussia and Austria. An Anglo-French army proceeded to **Varna** in Bulgaria; but the defence of the Turks was so good that the Russians were compelled to evacuate Roumania. Palmerston was not satisfied. Orders were given to **Lord Raglan**, the commander of the English forces, and to **Marshal St. Arnaud**, the commander of the French, to invade the **Crimea** and take **Sebastopol.** The battle of the **Alma** was fought in which the Russians were defeated, and if the allies had marched immediately upon that city it is probable it could have been carried with a rush. But they prepared for a regular siege and **General Todleben**, one of the best engineers of the time, was given time to fortify it. The Russians were again defeated at **Balaclava**, a battle

especially notable for the magnificent charge of the **Light Brigade**. A body of 600 men was by a mistake ordered to charge the whole Russian army. They got possession for a time of the Russian artillery, and cut their way back through the Russian cavalry 5000 strong, but left two-thirds of their number dead on the field! At **Inkerman** the English were taken by surprise, but held their own till reinforced by a French division, when the Russians were driven back with terrible slaughter. Winter then came on and the sufferings of the English army were intense. Badly fed, badly sheltered and badly clothed, the men fell an easy prey to the cholera which now came upon them. The sick were sent to **Scutari** and thither **Miss Florence Nightingale** proceeded with a staff of nurses and saved many a life, which would else have been lost. The sufferings of the army made the government unpopular, and Lord Aberdeen resigned at the beginning of 1855 and was succeeded by **Lord Palmerston**. Nicholas was dead but his son **Alexander II.** resolved to carry on the war. At length the siege had so far prospered that a combined attack upon Sebastopol was arranged. Two of the principal parts of the fortifications, known as the **Redan** and the **Malakoff**, were assaulted, the former by the English, the latter by the French. The English were driven back, but the French succeeded and the Russians abandoned the town. A treaty of peace was signed at **Paris** in 1856. Russian and Turkish vessels were excluded from the Black Sea.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VICTORIA—THE INDIAN MUTINY.

309. Conquest of Sind and the Punjab. The Ameers of Sind had formed a confederacy against us after the first Afghan war. But they were defeated by Sir **Charles Napier** at **Meanee** and their capital **Hyderabad** was captured. The battle of **Hyderabad** gained shortly after reduced the country to submission (1843). The **Sikhs** of the Panjab declared war upon us

in 1845. **Sir H. Hardinge**, the Governor-General and **Sir H. Gough** advanced against them. They were defeated at **Moodkee** and **Feroshah** in 1845, and at **Aliwal** and **Sobraon** in 1846, and the country pacified. In 1849 an insurrection at Multan brought on a fresh war. But the battles of **Chillianwallah** and **Gujrat** completely broke the Sikh power, and the Panjab became a British possession.

310. The Indian Mutiny. (1) **Causes:** **Oudh** was annexed by Lord **Dalhousie** in 1856, and the great landlords and disbanded soldiery of that province were ripe for revolt. (2) The sepoy was now required to cross the sea to Burma. His religion forbade him to eat cooked food upon the "black water"; hence arose a suspicion that his religious belief was being interfered with. (3) The Enfield rifle had just been introduced, and, as the cartridges were greased, it was rumoured among the sepoys that the grease used was the fat of cows and swine, so that the religious prejudices of both Hindus and Muhammadans appeared to be attacked. But the sepoy was merely an instrument in the hands of astute men. The discontented king of Oudh was a prisoner at Calcutta, the old descendant of the Mughals at Delhi, and **Nana Sahib** resided at Bithur near Cawnpore waiting for an opportunity to avenge the wrong he had suffered in the refusal of the government to acknowledge him as heir to the Poona Peishwas. The mutineers first showed in force at **Meerut**, where they rose and fired upon their English officers. They got away to **Delhi**, and set up the old king as emperor. Soon nearly the whole of northern India, except the Punjab was in arms. Bombay and Madras were little, if at all, affected. An expedition sent to Persia in 1856 under **Sir James Outram** had proved successful and orders were despatched to hurry up troops from Bombay to Calcutta; another expedition on its way to China was brought back; and Ceylon and Madras both despatched troops as fast as they could. Meantime **Sir John Lawrence** collected a Sikh army in the Punjab and sent it down to Delhi, the siege of which was begun in May 1857.

311. Cawnpore and Lucknow. Lucknow the capital of Oudh, was in the very midst of the revolt. There **Sir Henry Lawrence**, foreseeing the coming storm, had wisely taken measures to meet it. He fortified the Residency as well as he could, and there with a few hundred European and faithful native soldiers kept the enemy at bay for months. **Cawnpore** was the scene of a great tragedy. **General Wheeler** had thrown up a rude entrenchment round a position, which should never have been selected. The wall was too low to keep off the enemy's bullets, and there was no shelter to screen the garrison from the burning heat of the day. For three weeks men, women and children were crowded together in this spot, and though all displayed the heroism, which British pluck calls forth on such occasions, it was impossible for them to hold out for ever. Nana Saheb, who had up to this kept in the background, now saw his opportunity. He came forward and offered, if they would surrender, to have them conveyed down the Ganges to Allahabad. As soon as the boats were upon the river they were fired at from all sides, and of the men two alone escaped. The women and children were taken and kept in confinement.

312. Fall of Delhi. Relief of Lucknow. The siege of Delhi had been vigorously prosecuted, although the besieging force bore no proportion to the multitude of rebels inside the walls. A general assault upon it was made on September 14th, and after five days of fighting its capture was complete. Meantime the little garrison of Lucknow was holding out against fearful odds. **Sir Henry Havelock** was hurrying up to its relief. Nana Saheb's forces were defeated at **Futtehpoore** and in two other engagements, and Havelock entered Cawnpore five days after, only to find that all the women and children had been murdered by order of the brutal Nana. He was not able to reach Lucknow till September, and then with a force so small that he was unable to help the garrison to withdraw. **Sir Henry Lawrence** had been killed in August in his own room by a shell. **Sir Colin Cambell**, the new Commander-in-Chief, reached India in August, set out from Allahabad in October, and rescued the garrison in

November. In March 1858 with a force of 20,000 men he captured Lucknow though defended by 150,000 rebels. Oudh and the other insurgent provinces were then gradually reduced. A brilliant campaign by Sir Hugh Rose in Central India brought that portion of the country back to subjection (1858). In the same year the Government of India passed out of the hands of the East India Company to the Crown and Lord **Canning**, "Clemency" Canning as he was nicknamed because he refused to listen to the demands for revenge on the mutineers, became the first **Viceroy**.

313. Lord Derby's Second Ministry. An attempt was made upon the life of Napoleon III. by some conspirators who fled to England. The consequent irritation produced in France and the threats of some French officers against England for harbouring them led to the revival of the **Volunteer** movement in 1858. Since then the Volunteers have formed part of the British forces. Palmerston brought in a bill proposing to punish such as conspired in England against the life of a foreign sovereign. He was accused of being too civil to France and had to resign. Lord Derby then took office again with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons. Besides the *India Bill*, transferring the government of that country to the Crown, the only other measure passed was **that admitting Jews to parliament**. Events on the continent, the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, had thrust out of notice the Chartist demand for workmen to be allowed to vote. Lord Derby's government introduced another *Reform Bill*, on which they were defeated and had to resign.

314. Palmerston's Second Administration. The north of Italy was in the hands of the Austrians. The French revolution of 1848 which deposed Louis Philippe made itself felt in Italy. **Charles Albert**, king of Sardinia, set himself up as the champion of Italian independence, but was badly beaten by the Austrians and was forced to abdicate. **Victor Emmanuel**, his son, succeeded him. Pope Pius IX. granted the people of the papal states a liberal constitution, but his minister Rossi was

murdered and he himself forced to fly from Rome (1849). A French army restored him to his capital. Schemers and plotters like Cavour and Mazzini now worked underhand to bring about a united Italy. By a secret compact Cavour surrendered **Savoy** and **Nice** to France, and Napoleon engaged to free Italy from the Austrians. The French were victorious at **Montebello**, **Magenta** and **Solferino** (1856). In 1860 **Garibaldi** took Sicily and drove Francis II. out of Naples. The grand dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma had been previously driven from their territories by the revolutionists. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of king of Italy : Rome and Venetia alone did not belong to him. England recognised him as such. During this administration **Mr. Gladstone**, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, arranged through Richard Cobden a commercial treaty with France. The wines and other productions of France were admitted in exchange for English manufactures upon payment of a low import duty.

315. The Civil War in America. The United States of America were divided into Northern and Southern States. The Northern were manufacturers, while the Southern produced the raw material ; but such a heavy duty was imposed on it by the North, that the South had to pay high for the manufactured article. Besides, slavery had long ago been abolished in the North ; not so in the South. The great question of the abolition of slavery therefore divided the states. It was at first suggested that a certain parallel should be fixed upon beyond which slavery should not be tolerated. Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, and he was resolved to confine it within certain limits. In 1861 eleven states, led by South Carolina, set themselves up as a separate government and took the name of **Confederates** ; the North called themselves **Federals**. The war lasted till 1865. In England the sympathies of the mercantile and middle classes were with the South. The navy of the North blockaded the Southern ports. Armed steamers were fitted out in England, and carried arms and shot to the Confederates, at whose instance also privateers like the *Alabama* were sent out against the shipping of the North and did great damage. After the war was over

the English government had to award the Americans £3,000,000 as compensation. The result of the war was a cotton famine in England. Most of the English cotton came from the Southern States, and the supply being cut off, inferior cotton was obtained from Egypt and India. Many of the mills were closed and thousands of mill people thrown out employment.

316. Earl Russell's Ministry. Before the meeting of the new parliament in 1865 lord Palmerston died at the age of 80. He was succeeded by **earl Russell**. Mr. Gladstone led the Commons. A *Reform Bill* proposed by him was defeated and Russell resigned (1866.)

317. Lord Derby's Third Ministry. The Conservatives then took office, Lord Derby being prime-minister for the third time and Mr. Disraeli leader of the House of Commons. A *Reform Bill* proposed by him was passed in which lodgers were to be allowed to vote and the country franchise was reduced to £42. This was the **Second Reform Bill** passed.

318. The Fenians in Ireland. After the American Civil War numbers of Irish-Americans, who had taken part in it, came over to Ireland and forming themselves into a society, called **Fenians**, prepared to rise against the English government. Matters were considered so serious that the *Habeas Corpus Act* was suspended and numbers returned to America (1866). A number of Fenian prisoners were rescued at Manchester. Several police were shot; and a man named Allen and two others were taken and executed for taking part, as it was alleged, in the murder (1867).

319. Fall of the Conservative Ministry. Mr. Disraeli succeeded Lord Derby as prime minister in 1868. Mr. Gladstone brought forward a motion in the Commons for the **disestablishment of the Irish Church**. In Ireland the majority of the people are Catholics, and up to the year 1868 they had had to pay taxes for the support of the Protestant clergy, *though in many a parish there was not a single Protestant*. Mr. Gladstone now proposed that this state of things should

be done away with, and that Protestants in Ireland should support their own clergy. Mr. Disraeli opposed the measure, but as the Commons approved of it he dissolved parliament. The next elections were in favour of the Liberals.

320. The Liberal Ministry (1868). Mr Gladstone now became prime minister. His principal measures were :

- (1) The **Disestablishment of the Irish Church** (1869).
- (2) The **Irish Land Act**, which prevented unjust evictions, and placed relations between landlord and tenant on a better footing (1870).
- (3) The **Education Act** providing for the election of school-boards and the punishment of parents neglecting to send their children to school (1870).
- (4) The abolition of all religious tests for degrees and offices (1871).
- (5) The **Ballot Act** allowing voters to give their votes in private instead of openly as heretofore (1874).

321. The Franco-Prussian War. In 1866 Prussia went to war with Austria and defeated her. Italy in return for help given to Prussia obtained **Venetia**. France was now jealous of Prussia, and when it was announced that it was proposed to place upon the throne of Spain a prince of the house, to which the Prussian royal family belonged, Napoleon declared war (1870). But the armies of France were badly beaten and Napoleon himself with a large army surrendered at Sedan. Paris was captured after an obstinate siege. France became a Republic, and the different German states placed themselves under the king of Prussia, who then became Emperor of Germany. While France and Prussia were fighting, the Italians attacked and captured Rome, and thus Victor Emmanuel had his wish gratified of having a United Italy, which under

its present rulers is the worst governed and most heavily burdened country in Europe.

322. The Russo-Turkish War. The elections of 1874 were unfavourable to the Liberals, and the Conservatives coming in retained office for the next six years. Mr. Disraeli was again prime minister. Two years later he was made Earl of Beaconsfield and removed to the House of Lords. In 1877 the Queen took the title of Empress of India. In 1876 war broke out between Turkey and Servia in which the latter was beaten. Russia now stepped in and pretended to be the champion, as before, of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Great misgovernment did certainly exist and horrible massacres had been perpetrated of the Christians in Turkey; but Russia's action arose more out of a desire to enlarge her territory than pity for the sufferers. A conference met at Constantinople, to which England sent the Marquess of Salisbury. But the Turks rejected all measures of reform and Russia declared war (April 1877). In January 1878 the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople. England now made preparations to help the Turks; but war was averted by the **Treaty of Berlin**. Some of the Christian provinces formerly independent of Turkey were placed under her rule again, others were set free of it.

323. Fall of the Conservatives. Afghanistan was again invaded in 1878 and 1879, and a war followed in South Africa with the **Zulus** in 1880. People were not pleased at having so many wars, and at the elections of that year the Liberals had a majority and **Mr. Gladstone** became prime minister for the **second time** (1880).

324. Irish Affairs. In 1881 owing to troubles connected with land a **Coercion Act** was passed to put an end murders and other violent acts. In parliament there was a party of Irish members, the leadership of **Mr. Parnell**, called **Home Rulers** because they wished to have a parliament for the Irish in Ireland. In 1882 Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, two English officials, were murdered by the agents of a society who

called themselves *Invincibles*, and severe laws were in consequence passed against wrong-doers.

325. Invasion of Egypt. In 1882 an Egyptian, named **Arabi Pasha**, at the head of the Egyptian army, became real master of the country. **Tewfik**, the Khedive, had little or no power left him. Afraid that there would be a revolution and a massacre of the Christians, England ordered its fleet to attack and capture **Alexandria**. An army under **Sir Garnet Wolseley** defeated Arabi at **Tel-el-Kebir**. Arabi was taken and conveyed a prisoner to Ceylon. Since that time the English have remained in Egypt to support the government of the Khedive.

326. War in the Soudan. In the Soudan, that part of Africa to the south of Egypt, arose a man who styled himself the **Mahdi**, or the prophet. He took the province from Egypt and destroyed a number of expeditions sent to oppose him, among them that of **Hicks Pasha**, who was massacred with his whole army. There were still a number of Egyptian garrisons in towns scattered over the Soudan, and it was feared that they too would be murdered. **General Gordon**, a brave Godfearing soldier, who had at one time ruled the Soudan with great success, offered to go out and rescue them. In 1884 he went out to **Khartoum** almost alone. But he was not strong enough to put down the Mahdi. An English expedition despatched to help him arrived within a few days' march of the city when a treacherous native betrayed the place to the Mahdi, whose soldiers rushed in and murdered Gordon.

327. The third Reform Act. By this Act the country was divided into districts each of which elected *one* member of parliament, and the county and borough franchise were made the same. In this way men working on farms, or at different trades outside the boroughs, were able to vote. In 1885 the Liberals resigned and were succeeded by the Conservatives under **Lord Salisbury**. Mr. Gladstone came into power again in 1886.

Questions.

1. What right had Victoria to the throne? Whom did she marry? 2. Write an account of the Chartist movement in England. 3. Show how the Corn Laws came to be repealed. 4. Why did England go to war with Egypt and with what success? 5. State the cause and give an account of the First Afghan War. 6. What was the cause of the Crimean War? Write a short account of it. 7. How were Sind and the Panjab annexed to the British dominions. 8. What were the causes of the Indian Mutiny? 9. Write an account of the relief of Lucknow, the massacre at Cawnpore, and the capture of Delhi? 10. What postal and educational reforms mark the present reign. 11. What measures were passed by Gladstone's first ministry? 12. Give a short account of the various revolutions on the continent during this reign. 13. What was the cause of the war between North and South in America? How did it affect England? 14. What two Reform Bills were passed in this reign? How did they differ from each other and from that of 1832? 15. Give an account of the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars. 16. Why was Egypt invaded in 1882 and with what result? 17. Give an account of Gordon's expedition to Khartoum. 18. Give an account of the state of Ireland during this reign. 19. Write notes on : the Factory Act, the Great Exhibition, the Fenians, the Coalition Ministry, the Volunteers, the Ballot Act, Home Rulers. 20. Give a list of the different ministries that held office during this reign and note what important measures if any were carried by each.

APPENDIX I.

GLOSSARY OF IMPORTANT TERMS.

- Abhorrrers*—The name by which those opposed to the court party in the time of Charles II. were known; the court party being themselves termed *addressors*.
- ✓ *Aids* (feudal)—Contributions which the lord was entitled to demand from his vassal under certain conditions. The levy of such *aids* was limited by *Magna Charta*.
- ✓ *Angevins*—Henry II. and his two sons are called the *Angevin* kings as being more intimately associated with *Anjou* than their predecessors.
- Armada*—The "Invincible Armada" was the name given by Philip II. of Spain to the great fleet sent by him against England in 1588.
- Articles, The Forty Two*—These were published in 1551 in the reign of the Edward VI. They set forth what were the doctrines of the Protestant religion. The number was afterwards reduced to 39 (1563), and in 1645 the Parliament rejected them altogether.
- ✓ *Assizes*—in the time of Henry II. a tenant who wished to recover his land and did not care to risk a judicial combat might put himself on the *assize*; that is, refer the case to four knights chosen by the sheriff, who in turn selected 12 more. Judges were sent on circuit to try such cases.
- ✓ *Atheling*—A title given to the king's sons or those who had next claim to the throne.
- ✓ *Attainder, Bill of*—A bill brought before both Houses of Parliament accusing a nobleman or other of certain crimes. If the bill were passed he was then said to be *attainted* or corrupt in blood, he forfeited his life and he and his posterity were rendered base.
- Barebones' Parliament*—Cromwell's Parliament of 1653 so-called from one of its members, whose name was

Praise-God Barebones. It is also termed the *Little Parliament*.

Barons—A title applied to the chief tenants of the crown, who not only held lands of the king for military or other service, but were required to assist him in the administration of justice and to attend him at court, when summoned for the transaction of business.

Baronetcy, Order of—Instituted in the time of James I. to raise money for the protection of those colonists that had been settled in Ulster in place of the native Irish (1611).

Bath, Order of the—Instituted, it is supposed, by Henry IV. who conferred it on 46 esquires, who had watched with him the night before his coronation, and then *bathed* themselves. From the coronation of Charles II. it lay in abeyance till 1725, when it was revived by George I.

✓ *Benevolence*—A forced loan exacted by the king with or without condition of repayment. Edward IV. often levied it; it was declared illegal by a law passed in the reign of Richard III., but Henry VII. often had recourse to it. It was finally abolished by the *Petition of Right* (1628).

Berlin Decree—A decree issued by Napoleon from Berlin in 1806 forbidding all intercourse with England and all use of her manufactures and colonial products.

Black Hole of Calcutta—The name given to the small cell in which, after the capture of Fort William by Suraja Dowlah, 146 Europeans were incarcerated. Only 23 came out alive again (1756).

✓ *Boc-land*—During the Saxon period the soil of England was divided into two parts, one of which remained the property of the state and the other was granted to tenants in perpetuity. The former was called *folc-land*, or the people's land, and might be parcelled out among individuals for a term, when it again became state property. Land given to individuals for good was called *boc-land* from the *boc*, look or charter which secured the land to them.

✓ *Borough*—A city or town sending *burgesses* or representatives to parliament.

Bubble, South Sea—A company called the South sea Company was granted a charter to trade with the South Seas. It promised to relieve the Government in return of a portion of the national debt. Thousands took shares in it; but the bubble burst and untold misery was thereby caused (1821).

Bye-plot—A plot formed in 1630 to *surprise* and imprison James I. and to remodel the Government.

Cabal Ministry—The ministry of Charles II. so-called from the initial letters of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. (1667).

Cabinet Council—A select body of ministers first chosen in the time of William III. with whom he exclusively consulted, and who prepared and digested measures to be laid before the privy council.

✓ **Calendar Reform of the**—In B. C. 46 Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, made the year equal to 365 days adding an extra day every four years. But this computation was not quite correct, and it was found in 1582 that there was an error of 10 days. Pope Gregory XIII. in that year introduced the *New Style*; he deducted 10 days from that year, and ordered that only those centuries should be counted as leap years which could be divided by 400. Thus 1900 will not be a leap year, but 2,000 will. This reformed or *Gregorian* calendar was adopted in England in 1752. Only Russia and the other countries belonging to the Greek Church still adhere to the *Old Style*.

Catholic Emancipation—A Bill was introduced by Peel in 1829 and passed, whereby Catholics in England and Ireland were admitted to all posts under Government except those of regent, lord chancellor of England or Ireland, and viceroy of Ireland.

Cato-Street Conspiracy—A plot formed in 1830 by Thistlewood and others to murder the George IV.'s ministers while at dinner. They were captured in a room over a stable in *Cato-Street*.

Cavaliers—This word meaning 'horsemen' was the title taken by the adherents of Charles I., those of the

parliament being termed 'Roundheads,' because they wore short hair.

Censorship of the press—Up to 1639 any printed matter before publication had to pass through the hands of a *censor*, who reviewed it and decided whether it might be published or not. The censorship was abolished in the reign of William III. and the liberty of the press thus completely secured.

Ceorls (churls)—One of the two great divisions of the English people under the Anglo-Saxons: *corls* (earls) and *ceorls* (churls), or gentle and simple.

Chartists—A body of agitators who demanded what they called the "people's charter," viz. universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the payment of members and the abolition of the property qualification (1838).

Cloth of Gold, Field of the—The name given to the plain upon which Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France met in 1520. the retinue of each displaying such splendour.

Common Prayer, Book of—A book containing the Church of England liturgy first published in the reign of Edward VI.

Commonwealth—The name by which that period is known between the death of Charles I. and the accession of Charles II. (1649—1660).

Compurgation—An accused person in Anglo-Saxon times might bring forward a number of respectable persons his neighbours to prove that he was innocent. Such a process was called *compurgation*, and the witnesses *compurgators*.

Conservatives—The name taken by the *Tory* party in the first reformed parliament of 1833. They were afraid that the reformers or *Liberals*, the old Whig party, would sweep away all institutions, such as the church &c., and they were determined to *conserve* such and oppose all change.

Contract, the Great—James I. had imposed increased duties on certain commodities; these *impositions* were declared illegal. The king had also borrowed money privately and the House of Commons objected to his action. To

settle the dispute the *Great Contract* was struck ; James gave up his pretended rights and the Commons agreed to settle on him an income of £200,000 a year.

Cotton famine—Dearth in the supply of cotton to the English mills during the war between North and South America. The ports of the Confederacy were blockaded by the Federal fleets and the export of cotton stopped. The English mills were closed and many poor people thrown out of employment.

Covenant—A deed signed by the Scotch in 1638 binding themselves to resist all the changes attempted by Charles I. in their religion. The Scotch were then termed *Covenanters*.

Covenant, Solemn League and—An agreement subscribed to by the Parliament and the Scotch (1643) "to extirpate popery, prelacy, heresy, schism, and profaneness, and to maintain the rights and privileges of parliaments, together with the king's authority."

✓ *Crusades*—Expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe to recover the holy places in Palestine, which had fallen into the hands of the Turks, who ill-treated pilgrims. Crusaders were named from the *cross* worn upon the breast. Robert, duke of Normandy, Richard I., and Edward I. took part in them.

✓ *Danegeld*—In the time of Ethelred the Unready large sums used to be paid to the Danes to induce them not to invade England. A tax called *Dane-geld* then came to be levied on the people for the purpose of organising means to repel their attacks. This tax continued to be imposed long after danger from that quarter had passed away.

✓ *Death, the Black*—A plague that swept over England in 1349 and carried off one-third of the inhabitants. It caused a great decrease in the number of labours who thereupon strove to obtain higher wages; but the *Statute of Labourers* forced them to work for their accustomed hire and threatened with punishment all who remained idle or left their usual place of abode.

Declaration of Independence, American—A declaration put forth in 1776 by the thirteen English colonies in North

America, in which they declared themselves free and Independent States.

Defender of the Faith—A title bestowed by pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. for a book written by him against Luther in defence of the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church (1521).

Dispensing power of the King—When James II. wished to dispense Catholics from the test imposed by the *Test Act* and the Protestant party objected, he had the question brought before a court of judges. They decided that he had the power to dispense if he chose.

Dissenters—The name given to those, who *dissent* from the Protestant Church, but more especially to the Puritans in the time of Charles II., against whom a number of severe measures were passed. Catholics are not included in this body.

✓ *Druidism*—The religion of the ancient Britons, whose priests were named *druids*.

✓ *Excise*—A term applied to those taxes levied on articles produced and consumed in the country. We hear of such taxation for the first time in the reign of Charles I., when Royalists and Parliamentarians both had recourse to it to raise money.

Exhibition of Industry, or the Great Exhibition—The first of its kind, promoted by prince Albert and held in the Crystal Palace in 1851.

✓ *Feudalism*—A system introduced into England by the Normans by which land was held in consideration of military service. The lands so granted were called *fiefs*, and the holders *vassals*.

✓ *Folc-land*—See *boc-land*.

✓ *Garter, Order of the*—An order of knighthood said to have been instituted by Edward III. in 1349.

General warrant—A warrant of arrest in which no specific individual is named.

Guerillas—The Spanish peasants who roved about Spain in bands, attacking and cutting up French stragglers &c. (1812).

Guillotine—An instrument of execution used in France. Two upright beams are connected by a transverse one in

which is fitted a knife. On a block below the victim places his head which is lopped off by the knife let fall upon it.

✓ *Heptarchy*—The name given to the *seven* English Kingdoms which were afterwards united under Egbert ; *viz.* Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria.

High Commission Court—First founded by Elizabeth in 1559 to enforce the supremacy of the crown in spiritual affairs, its powers were afterwards extended to the investigation and reformation of all errors, heresies and schisms (1584). It was really an engine of tyranny and was abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641.

Huguenots—The name by which the French Protestants were known.

Humble petition and advice—A bill brought before and passed by parliament to invest Cromwell with the dignity of king (1656).

Impeachment—A prosecution of a person for high treason &c., in which the Commons are the accusers and the Lord the judges.

dulgence, Declaration of—A declaration allowing liberty of conscience to all not belonging to the church of England and more especially to Catholics. One was put forth in the reign of Charles II. (1662) and withdrawn, and two others by James II. (1687 and 1688).

vestiture, Right of—The right claimed by Henry I. of investing bishops with the ring and crozier upon election to a see. As the Pope opposed this claim Henry waived it.

Jacobites—The term applied to the adherents of James II. and his son and grandson, the two Pretenders, from *Jacobus* the Latin for *James*.

Levellers—A body of men in the army of the Long Parliament whose object was to *level* all ranks of society and make titles and estates throughout the country equal. They were put down by Cromwell (1647).

✓ *Lollards*—The sect believing in the doctrines of John Wyclif. The word is derived from a German word meaning to sing or to hum.

Macadamise—To cover roads with broken stones &c. to

harden them. This process was first introduced by *Macadam*.

Manchester Massacre or *Peterloo*—A crowd assembled in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, to discuss the subject of Parliamentary reform. They were to have been addressed by a man named Hunt. In their efforts to capture him the military killed and wounded a number of people. The massacre was nicknamed *Peterloo* in imitation of *Waterloo* (1819).

Methodists—The followers of John Wesley, a preacher who flourished about the middle of the 18th century.

Monopolies—Grants to individuals to trade exclusively in certain commodities. First introduced in the time of Elizabeth as the means of rewarding favourites and adherents, they were a cause of friction between James I. and his parliament, and a number of them were abolished by him.

National debt—The debt contracted by a nation or state. The English national debt was first contracted in the reign of William III. It now stands at about £800,000,000.

Neutrality, Armed—During the revolt of the American colonies, which at the time were being assisted by France and Spain, England found out that the ships of *neutral* powers were carrying warlike stores to her enemies. she therefore insisted upon the right of search. To resist it Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and afterwards Holland and Prussia, formed a combination declaring that "free ships make free goods" (1780). In 1801 a second league was formed between Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

Orangemen—The name taken by the Irish Protestants during the rising in Ireland in 1798.

Ordeal—A mode of trial practised among the Angol-Saxons. The accused had to walk bare-footed over a hot iron, or carry the iron in his hand, or plunge his hand and arm into a cauldron of boiling water. Trial by combat seems to have been introduced by the Normans.

Pale English of the—The early English settlers in Ireland, who were all Catholics.

Peter's Pence—A tribute paid to the Pope from early Saxon

times. The original object appears to have been the support of an English College at Rome.

Pilgrim Fathers—A band of Puritans who left England in 1620, because they were persecuted by the English Church, and founded the town of New Plymouth in Massachusetts in North America.

✓ *Plantagenet*—The title usually bestowed upon the line of English kings from Henry II. to Richard II., though all the kings down to Richard III. belonged to the *Plantagenet* family. The name is derived from *planta genista*, the Spanish broom, a spring of which Geoffrey of Anjou the progenitor of the race, used to wear in his helmet.

Popish Plot—A plot, which Oates and a few other scoundrels pretended had been formed by the Catholics in England and Ireland to murder the king and to massacre the Protestants throughout the kingdom (1678). Many innocent people were executed before the fraud was discovered.

Pragmatic Sanction—A solemn decree or ordinance of a monarch or legislature on some matter of importance. Such a decree was signed by England when Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, who died in 1740, settled his Austrian dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa. The counter claim put forward by the Elector of Bavaria, who was supported by France, led to the War of the Austrian Succession.

Protectionists—In history the name given to that portion of the Conservative party, who were opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws. They formed a society for the "protection of agriculture"—hence their name. They separated from Sir R. Peel in 1846.

Reformation—The name applied by the Protestant historians to the change introduced in religion on the Continent by Luther and others, and in England by Henry VIII.

Remonstrance, the Grand—A document drawn up by the Commons, in which all the acts of Charles I. were reviewed. It professed to be an address to the king but was really an appeal to the nation (1641).

Rye-House Plot—A plot formed to assassinate Charles II. at a farm house called the Rye-House. Russell and

- Sydney were executed for supposed complicity in it (1683).
- ✓ *Scutage*—A tax paid to the king in lieu of furnishing soldiers in time of war.
- ✓ *Self-denying Ordinance and New Model*—An ordinance passed by the Long Parliament in 1645, by which members were excluded from all offices both military and civil, except a few which were specified. Essex and others resigned their commands; Cromwell retained his, and though the command of the army centred in Fairfax. Cromwell was the real commander. Thus the Independents prevailed over the Presbyterians.
- ✓ *Ship-money*—A tax first levied by Charles I. on the maritime counties for the support of the royal dockyards. Each maritime county was at first required to equip a certain number of vessels, but afterwards they were informed that they could pay money instead, and the inland counties were then included in the requisition (1635). It formed one of the causes of the war between Charles I. and the Long Parliament, by which it was abolished.
- Society, The Royal*—Founded in 1660 for the diffusion of knowledge.
- Star Chamber*—Though the institution of this court has been ascribed to Henry VII., he only remodelled it. His court was set up to curb the insolence of the nobles in the matter of giving liveries, forming illegal combinations &c. It gradually extended its powers until in the time of Charles I. we find it imposing heavy fines and inflicting severe punishments, thus encroaching on the jurisdiction of other courts. It was abolished by the Long Parliament (1641).
- Talent, Ministry of all the*—The ministry formed in 1806 with Lord Grenville as First Lord of the Treasury and Fox as Foreign Secretary. By them the slave trade was abolished.
- ✓ *Thane*—A nobleman in Saxon times next in rank to an alderman. There were the king's thanes or warriors and the lesser thanes, who owned a certain amount of

land (5 hides or about 500 acres). Also every merchant who made three voyages became a *thane*.

Tonnage and Poundage—A grant allowed by the parliament to James I. of 3s. upon every tun of wine imported and 1s. in the pound on other articles (1604). This was the origin of custom-house duties.

Ulster, Colonisation of—In the reign of James I., the province of Ulster was colonised by settlers from England and Scotland and the Irish inhabitants driven from their homes.

Union of Scotland and Ireland with England—The union of the Parliaments is meant. England and Scotland were united in 1707, and England and Ireland in 1801.

✓ **Vassals**—See *Feudalism*.

✓ **Vikings**—Properly naval warriors or pirates. The name was taken by the younger sons of the Danish kings, who led the Northmen on their plundering expeditions.

✓ **Villénage**—A great part of the population under the Anglo-Norman kings was in a state of slavery, to which the name of *villénage* was applied. In the time of Henry II. we find the villein absolutely dependent upon the will of his lord and incapable of holding property of his own. From this state he was gradually raised by statutes passed in his behalf and by the influence of the Church.

Whigs—The opponents of James, Duke of York, and of the court generally of Charles II. The name was originally given to some rebellious Scotch covenanters in the west of Scotland. To the court party was given the name of *Tories*, the term applied to the Irish banditti.

APPENDIX II.

FAMOUS WARS.

1. *War between Henry III. and the Barons.*

(a) *Cause*—Henry's preference for foreigners and the misgovernment of the kingdom provoked the Barons to take up arms.

(b) *Progress*—Henry was defeated at Lewes by Simon de Montfort and made prisoner (1264). His son Edward was exchanged for him. Edward effected his escape and defeated and killed de Montfort at Evesham (1272)

✓ 2. *Hundred Years' War with France.*

(a) *Cause*—The Scotch invaded England and were helped by France. The French king coveted Gascony and it was feared that the wool trade with Flanders would be stopped. Edward III. then laid claim to the French crown in right of his mother.

(b) *Progress*—French defeated at *Sluys* (1340), and at *Crecy* (1346); Calais captured (1347); the victory of the English at *Poitiers* in 1356, war brought to an end by the *Treaty of Bretigny* (1360), War renewed by Henry V. who captured *Harfleur* and defeated the French at *Agincourt* (1415); the *Treaty of Troyes* (1420) terminates the war. During the reign of Henry VI. Bedford regent in France; defeats the French and Scots at *Verneuil* in 1424; Jean d'Arc drives the English from Orleans and crowns Charles at Rheims; the English at last driven out of France and only Calais left to them.

✓ 3. *Wars of the Roses.*

(a) *Cause*—Richard, Duke of York was descended from the third son of Edward III., Henry VI. from the fourth. Henry became insane and the Duke of York was made regent. On recovering his reason Henry dismissed York who took up arms. But it was not till after the battle of Northampton in 1460 that he claimed the crown. However as Henry IV. and Henry, V. had borne it, he agreed to wait till the death of Henry, when he was to succeed.

(b) *Progress*—the following table shows what battles were fought :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Battle</i>	<i>Victors.</i>
1455.	St. Albans (1st)	... Yorkists.
1459.	Bloreheath ...	... Do.
..	Ludlow ...	... Lancastrians.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Victors.</i>
1460.	Northampton...	Yorkists.
"	Wakefield ...	Lancastrians.
1461.	Montimer's Cross ...	Yorkists.
"	St. Albans (2nd) ...	Lancastrians.
"	Towton ...	Yorkists.
1464.	Hedgeley Moor and Hexham	Do.
1471.	Barnet ...	Do.
"	Tewkesbury ...	Do.
1485.	Bosworth Field ...	Lancastrians.

(Henry Tudor defeats Richard III. and marrying Elizabeth of York unites the White and Red roses).

4. *War between Charles I. and the Parliament.*

(a) *Causes*—(1) Charles's ruling without a parliament from 1629 to 1640. (2) His arbitrary levying of ship-money and other taxes. (3) His billeting of soldiers upon the citizens, and imprisonment of those who refused to pay ship-money or contribute to his forced loans. (4) His attempt to arrest five members of parliament.

(b) *Progress*—See the following table :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Battle.</i>	<i>Victors.</i>
1642.	Edgehill ..	Indecisive
1643.	Hopton Heath ...	The Royalists.
"	Charlgrove Field ...	Do.
"	Landsdown ...	Do.
"	Newbury ...	Indecisive.
"	Atherton Moor ...	The Royalists.
1644.	Marston Moor ...	The Parliament.
"	Cropredy Bridge ...	The Royalists.
"	Newbury (2nd battle) ...	Indecisive.
1645.	Naseby ..	The Parliament.

After this last battle Charles fled to the Scotch by whom he was surrendered to the Parliament.

5. *War of the Spanish Succession, (1702-1713).*

(a) *Cause*—By a *Partition Treaty* it was settled that upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, who was an invalid and an idiot, a portion of the Spanish empire was to go to Philip, the grandson of Louis XIV. of France,

and Spain itself with other parts of the empire to the Archduke Charles of Austria, younger son of the Emperor of Germany. But Charles II. dying in 1700 bequeathed the whole of his dominions to Philip. Though William III. acquiesced in this new arrangement, the nation refused to agree to it, and a Triple Alliance was formed between England, Germany and the Netherlands (1701). In revenge Louis acknowledged the son of James II. as king of England.

- (b) *Progress*—William died before the war and Anne carried it on. Marlborough gained victories at Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1705), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709). Peace was signed at Utrecht in 1713.

6. *War of the Austrian Succession (1742-1748).*

- (a) *Cause*—England was a party to the *Pragmatic Sanction*, by which Charles VI. of Germany, who died in 1740, settled his Austrian dominions upon his daughter, Maria Theresa; and when the Elector of Bavaria, assisted by France, put forward a counter-claim, England was obliged to defend her.

- (b) *Progress*—An English and Hanoverian army commanded by George II. defeated the French at Dettingen (1743). This was the last battle in which an English king was engaged. The young Pretender invaded England but was beaten at Culloden. In 1745 the English were beaten at Fontenoy, but gained two victories at sea in 1746 and 1747: one off Cape Finisterre, the other off Belleisle. The *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle* brought the war to a close.

7. *The seven Year's War (1756-1763).*

- (a) *Cause*—Quarrels had arisen in America between the English and French colonists settled there for the possession of the forest lands at the head of the Ohio, and acts of hostility had been committed by both sides both in Europe and America before the actual declaration of war.

- (b) *Progress*—Frederick of Prussia was England's ally on the continent, and the English and Hanoverian troops

were placed under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Minorca was lost (1756). Goree, Cape Breton Island and St. John's were taken from the French (1758); Hawke gained a naval victory off Quiberon (1759); Prince Ferdinand won the battle of Minden (1759); Wolf defeated Montcalm at Quebec, and the whole of Canada submitted in 1760. War had also broken out in India resulting in the defeat by Coote of the French at Wandewash and the capture of Pondicherry. Spain joined France in 1762. The English took a number of French West India possessions and captured Manilla. Peace was signed at Paris, 1763.

8. *American War of Independence (1775-1782).*

(a) *Causes*—The Seven Years' War had cost England a lot of money and a considerable portion of it had been spent in the defence of her North American colonies. Lord Grenville thought that they ought to contribute towards this expenditure, and imposed a *Stamp Act* on them. The colonists objected, saying that they ought not to be taxed as they did not send representatives to parliament (1765). The stamp duty was therefore withdrawn. Pitt became prime minister in 1766 and was raised to the peerage as Earl of Chatham. During his absence through illness a tax was imposed by his colleagues on *tea* and other imports into America. In 1773 a consignment of tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbour by a number of men disguised as Indians. Lord North was in favour of conciliatory measures, but George III. was obstinate. He closed the port of Boston, and took away the charter of Massachusetts. Delegates from the different colonies met at Philadelphia in 1774 and preparations for resistance were made.

(b) *Progress*—The first skirmish took place at Lexington; later on the Americans were defeated at Bunker's Hill. Brooklyn and New York were taken by Howe, who defeated Washington at Brandywine and then captured Philadelphia (1776); but these successes were counter-balanced by the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Yet the Americans were badly off until France and Spain came to their assistance (1779.) In 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at York Town and with his surrender the war may be said to have come to an end. By the *Peace of Paris* England recognised the independence of the United States (1782).

9. *War of the French Revolution.*

- (a). *Cause*—The news of the French Revolution had at first been welcomed by many in England, but the murder of Louis XVI. in 1793 sent a thrill of horror through Europe. In 1792 the French republicans published a manifesto, in which they offered to come to the assistance of any nation wishing to cast off monarchy, and in February 1793 declared war against England and Holland.
- (b). *Progress*—Russia, Austria and Prussia with England were arrayed against the French, but divisions among them ended in their defeat, so that the Netherlands were overrun by the French armies. In the engagement known as *The First of June*, Howe completely defeated the French fleet (1794); in 1796 Buonaparte drove the Austrians out of Italy; and in 1797 Sir John Jervis beat the French and Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. Buonaparte sailed with a large fleet and army to Egypt; but his fleet was completely destroyed by Nelson in Aboukir Bay (1798), and his army locked up in Egypt. In 1800 Russia, Sweden and Denmark formed an Armed Neutrality. A fleet was sent against Copenhagen under Sir Hyde Parker with Nelson as second in command, and the Danish fleet destroyed (1801). Meantime Napoleon had escaped from Egypt, but the French army was defeated by Sir R. Abercrombie at Alexandria and compelled to surrender. The Peace of Amiens brought the first period of the war to a close in 1802. Hostilities were renewed in the following year. Napoleon prepared an army for the invasion of England, but the combined French and Spanish fleets, upon which he relied to obtain the command of the Channel, were destroyed at Trafalgar by Nelson, who lost his life in the battle (1805.) The Russians and Austrians were beaten at Austerlitz (1806)

and the Prussians at Jena (1807). From Berlin Napoleon then promulgated his famous decree, which led to the bombardment of Copenhagen and the capture of the Danish fleet by Admiral Gambier.

10. *The Peninsular War. (1808-1814).*

(a) *Cause.*—This war was but a side issue of the greater struggle between Napoleon and England elsewhere. The immediate cause, however, was the occupation of Lisbon by a French army because the king of Portugal refused to put the Berlin decree in force against British shipping. Napoleon had also allured to Bayonne Charles IV. of Spain and his son Ferdinand, and, forcing them to renounce the Spanish crown, declared his brother Joseph king. Both Portuguese and Spaniards took up arms and asked England to help them.

(b). *Progress.*—Sir Arthur Wellesley landed in Portugal in 1808 and beat the French at Vimiero, who by the Convention of Cintra were allowed to evacuate the country. Sir John Moor advancing from the north of Spain was obliged to fall back again as he found no Spanish army to co-operate with. He was pursued by the French whom he repulsed at Corunna, though he was himself killed in the action (1809). Wellesley was again despatched to Portugal, and though inefficiently helped by both Spaniards and Portuguese, and in spite of difficulties placed in his way even by the English government he defeated the French at Talavera (1809), Busaco (1810) and Fuentes de Onoro (1811). Beresford won the hard fought battle of Albuera over Soult in 1811, in 1812 Wellington took Ciudad Rodrigo and defeated Marmont at Salamanca. In the following year he won the battle of Vittoria, drove Soult across the Pyrenees, and captured San Sebastian. In 1814 he again defeated Soult at Orthes and at Toulouse, where the news was brought to him that Napoleon had abdicated.

11. *The Crimean War. (1854-1855).*

(a) *Cause.*—The Tsar of Russia demanded the control of all members of the Greek church resident in Turkey. When this demand was rejected his armies occupied the

principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, dominions of the Sultan. France and England combined to assist the Turks.

- (b) *Progress*—An Anglo-French army was despatched to Varna and an English fleet to the Baltic. Though the latter did not effect much it kept the Russian fleet shut up. The Turks were successful against the Russians on the Danube and the allies were in consequence ordered to take and destroy Sebastopol in the Crimea. They landed and defeated the Russians on the banks of the Alma and instead of taking Sebastopol with a rush settled down to a systematic siege. Two other battles were fought, those of Balaklava and Inkerman. Winter then came on and the English soldiers suffered dreadfully. Sebastopol was taken in the following year (1855) and peace was signed at Paris in 1856.

12. *The Franco-German War (1870-1871.)*

- (a) *Cause*—The throne of Spain becoming vacant, it was proposed to place upon it a prince of the house to which the king of Prussia belonged, and France declared she never would allow such a selection. Besides, ever since 1866, when Prussia by the defeat of Austria had acquired great power in continental affairs, France was jealous of her.
- (b) *Progress*—The French were beaten at Gravelotte and at Sedan, where the Emperor Napoleon III. and his whole army surrendered to the Prussians. The German armies then laid siege to Paris; Strasbourg was next taken and after Metz, large armies at both places surrendering to the victors. Paris at last capitulated after an obstinate defence of four months. France became a republic and the various states of Germany formed themselves into an empire with the king of Prussia at the head, who took the title of Emperor.

13. *The Russo-Turkish War (1876-1877).*

- (a) *Cause*—Russia once again as in 1855 proclaimed herself the champion of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. A conference of delegates from the European powers was

summoned at Constantinople, but the conference was a failure, and, as Turkey refused to accept any measures of reform, Russia declared war.

- (b) *Progress*.—Though at first successful at Batoum and Plevna the Turks were everywhere defeated, and the Russians marched unopposed to the gates of Constantinople. As the capture of that city would threaten England's communications with India, preparations for war were begun, but war was averted by the Treaty of Berlin.

APPENDIX III.

IMPORTANT ACTS, STATUTES &c.

Ballot Act (1871).—Passed by Mr. Gladstone to enable voters to give their votes in secret, so as to prevent intimidation, which it was found that open voting was subject to.

Charter of Liberties.—Granted in 1100 by Henry I. in which he promised, (a) to the Church that he would not seize the revenues of any abbey or see when vacant, (b) to the barons that he would not demand unlawful reliefs of them, and (c) to the people that he would observe the laws of Edward the Confessor.

Constitutions of Clarendon (1164).—They enacted : (a) that bishops and abbots should do homage to the king as liege lord ; (b) that they should not appeal to Rome or quit the country without his leave ; (c) that the clergy should be amenable to the king's courts in all causes not exclusively spiritual.

Conformity, Bill against Occasional.—Some people (not members of the Church of England occasionally took the test required by the *Test Act* when about to seek employment, and then went back to their own church. To prevent this a Bill was introduced into parliament in 1703 and defeated, but introduced again and passed in 1771.

Conventicle Act (1664).—An act forbidding an assembly of more than five of the same household, not members of the Church of England, for religious worship.

- Corn Laws**—These were laws regulating the duty on foreign corn. They were repealed in 1846.
- Corporation Act (1661)**—An act compelling all corporate bodies to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, to renounce the *Covenant* and to take the oath of *Non-Resistance*, that is swearing never to resist the king on any pretence whatever.
- East India Bill**—One brought in by Fox to reform the Government of India was defeated (1784), as also was one brought in by Pitt. A second bill introduced by the latter was however passed. Its principal feature was the creation of the Board of Control, consisting of six privy councillors nominated by the king, who, with the principal secretaries of state and the chancellor of the exchequer were to regulate the affairs of the East India Company.
- East India Regulating Act (1773)**—By this act the Governor of Bengal was placed over the governors of the other presidencies, but was to be subject to his own council.
- Exclusion Bill (1679)**—The object of this bill was to exclude James, Duke of York, from the throne. It was passed by the Commons but thrown out by the Lords.
- Five Mile Act (1666)**—It enacted that no dissenting teacher, who had not subscribed to the *Act of Uniformity* and taken the oath of *Non-Resistance*, should come within *five* miles of a town sending members to parliament, or of any place where he had formerly ministered.
- Habeas Corpus Act (1679)**—An act providing that no man should be sent to prison beyond the sea, that cause should be shown why he was sent to prison, that he should be brought to trial within a certain time, and that when once enlarged he could not be recommitted for the same offence.
- Irish Land Act (1870)**—An act passed by Mr. Gladstone to place matters between landlord and tenant in Ireland on a sounder footing.
- Magna Charta (1215)**—The greatest of English charters. See reign of John for its provisions.

Misprision of Treason—Henry VIII. passed an act annulling his marriage with Catherine and confirming that with Anne Boleyn and leaving the crown to the issue by that marriage. Any one refusing to assent to the act was held guilty of *misprision of treason*. *Misprision* comes from a French word meaning neglect, or contempt.

Navigation Act (1651)—An act prohibiting the import of goods into England in any but English bottoms, or in vessels of the country which produced those goods. The act was repealed in 1849.

Oxford, Provisions of (1258)—They enacted that four knights should be chosen from each country to point out grievances requiring redress and that there should be three meetings of parliament yearly at which 12 members chosen by the barons should represent the commonalty.

Petition of Right (1618)—A bill declaring illegal forced loans, benevolences taxes without consent of parliament, arbitrary imprisonment, billeting of soldiers and martial law.

This important charter ranks next after the Great Charter.

Praemunire, Statute of (1393)—A statute forbidding the introduction into England of all bulls, translations, processes and excommunications from Rome. It is so called because the writ issued to a person, who had broken the statute began: *Praemunire facias A, B, "Cause A. B. to be forwarned."*

Reform Bills—The *first* passed in 1832 redistributed the number of votes allowed to the towns and counties. Some boroughs were disfranchised, others were permitted to return only one instead of two members to parliament. The votes taken away were given to large towns like Manchester, Birmingham &c. The borough and county franchises were also extended so as to increase the number of votes. Similar bills were passed for Ireland and Scotland. The *second* bill passed in 1867 reduced the county franchise to £12 and give votes to lodgers. The *third* passed in 1884 reduced the county to the level of the borough franchise, thus giving votes to agricultural labourers and artisans working outside of borough-towns.

Rights, Declaration of (1689)—The Declaration, so called because it declared the rights of the people, was appended

to the decree settling the crown on William and Marry and their issue. It was afterwards confirmed and extended by the *Bill of Rights* which declared that the king had no power to suspend the laws, or levy taxes without the consent of parliament; that the keeping up of a standing army in England in time of peace was illegal; that the election of members of parliament should be free, that there should be perfect freedom at debates in parliament; and fines and punishment for offences committed should not be excessively heavy and cruel.

Schism Act (1711).—This act forbade any schoolmaster exercising his profession who had not declared before the bishop his conformity to the Church of England. It was repealed in 1719.

Security, Act of.—This act was passed by the Scotch in 1703 by which a successor was to be elected on the death of Anne, who should not be a successor to the English throne unless under conditions securing the honour and independence of Scotland. An English *Act of Security* was then passed in 1705 depriving all Scotchmen not actually resident in England or Ireland of the privileges of Englishmen, forbidding the importation of Scotch cattle or wool into England, and ordering all Scotch vessels trading with France to be seized. This act was to remain in force until the *Act of Union* was agreed to by the Scotch.

Septennial Act (1716).—An act extending the duration of parliament to seven years.

Settlement Act of (1701)—It had been settled in 1689 that the crown was to pass to the issue of William and Mary, next to the issue of Mary by any other husband, after them to Anne and her children, and lastly to the children of William. Marry was dead and so were all the children of Anne. By the *Act of Settlement* it was then enacted that the crown after Anne should pass to Sophia, the grand-daughter of James I., now married to the Elector of Hanover, and her heirs. It also provided that every sovereign should belong to the Church of England.

Six Articles, Statute of the (1539).—In this statute Henry VIII. insisted on: (1) the doctrine of transubstantiation

(2) communion in one kind, (3) the perpetual obligation of vows of chastity, (4) private masses, (5) celibacy of the clergy, and (6) auricular confession.

Supremacy, Act of (1559).—An act establishing the supremacy of the crown in ecclesiastical affairs. Any one refusing to take the oath of supremacy was incapacitated from holding office.

Test Act (1673).—By this act all persons holding office were obliged to take the oath of supremacy, to receive communion according to the rites of the English Church and to abjure transubstantiation. It was repealed along with the Corporation Act in 1828.

Toleration Act (1689).—All dissenters who took the oath of supremacy and declared against transubstantiation freed themselves from the penalties to which they were subject by not attending church or frequenting unlawful conventicles.

Triennial Act.—This act provided that parliament should assemble at least once in *three* years. There were two acts of this nature: one passed in 1641 was repealed in 1664, and the second which provided "for assembling and holding of parliaments in three years at least" was repealed in 1694, when the *Septennial Act* was passed.

Uniformity, Act of (1549, 1559, 1662).—There were *three* Acts: (1) one passed in the time of Edward VI. to secure uniformity of worship; (2) the second in the time of Elizabeth enjoining that the ritual of the Church of England should be in conformity with the second Book of Common Prayer put forth by Edward VI., in which some alterations were made; (3) the third passed in the time of Charles II. forbade any person's holding office in the Church of England unless ordained in the manner set down in the Book of Common Prayer, and required that he should abjure the *Solemn Language and Covenant* and take the oath of *Non-Resistance*.

APPENDIX IV.

IMPORTANT TREATIES.

(IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.)

1. ✓ *Wedmore* (878)—Guthrum and thirty of his officers agreed to receive baptism and were given by Alfred a considerable portion of the kingdom of Mercia in which to settle.
2. ✓ *Wallingford* (1152)—Stephen was to retain the crown till his death, after which he was to be succeeded by Henry the son of Matilda.
3. ✓ *Mise of Lewes* (1264)—Edward was exchanged for his father Henry III. who had been taken prisoner by the Barons at the battle of Lewes.
4. ✓ *Bretigny* (1356)—(1) The French king John, who had been taken prisoner at Poitiers, was to be ransomed for 3,000,000 crowns of gold; (2) Edward III. renounced all claim to the crown of France and to Normandy, Maine, Touraine and Anjou, and received in exchange Aquitaine and other provinces.
5. ✓ *Troyes* (1420)—Henry V. was (1) to be regent of France during the life time of Charles VI. who was an imbecile; (2) to succeed on the death of Charles; and (3) to marry Katherine, the French king's daughter.
6. ✓ *Breda* (1667)—The treaty brought to a close the second war with the Dutch in Charles II.'s time. New York was kept by the English, and Nova Scotia yielded to the French, the allies of the Dutch, in exchange for Antigua, Montserrat and Kitts.
7. *Aix-la-Chapelle*
 - (a) *First treaty* (1668)—It put an end to the war between Holland and France, which began in the same year. England and Sweden joined the Dutch and Louis XIV., who had invaded the Spanish Netherlands, was obliged to restore Flanders to Spain.
 - (b) *Second treaty* (1748)—This treaty put an end to the War of the Austrian Succession. Conquests made on both sides were restored. Frederick of Prussia was the only gainer as he was allowed to retain Silesia.

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- (c) *Congress of Aix-la-chapelle* (1818)—A congress of the allies to arrange for the withdrawal of their troops from French territory.
8. *Dover* (1670)—A secret treaty formed between Louis XIV. and Charles II. in accordance with the terms of which Charles agreed to become a Catholic and assist France against the Dutch, while Louis guaranteed him the payment of an annual subsidy and the assistance of an army if necessary.
9. *Limerick* (1691)—By this treaty the Irish Catholics were promised freedom of worship, and as many as desired to withdraw to the Continent were to be conveyed there at government expense. The English parliament refused to ratify the treaty.
10. *Ryswick* (1697)—The treaty terminated the war between England and Holland and France, which had espoused the cause of James II. Louis XIV. acknowledged William III. as king of England.
11. *Utrecht* (1713)—The war of the Spanish Succession was brought to an end by this treaty. Louis XIV. agreed to give up the Pretender, to destroy the fortifications of Dunkirk, and to cede to England Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay and St. Christopher. England at the same time retained possession of Gibraltar and Minorca.
12. *Paris, Peace of:*
- (a) *First treaty* (1763)—It brought the Seven Years' War to an end. Minorca was exchanged for Belleisle; and Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Canada were ceded to England, who also retained Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent and Grenada, and gave back Guadaloupe, Martinique and St. Lucia to France.
- (b) *Second treaty* (1782)—It recognised the independence of the United States.
- (c) *Third treaty* (1815)—It brought to a close the struggle between Europe and Napoleon, who was sent to St. Helena.
- (b) *Fourth treaty* (1856)—It brought to an end the Crimean War. The principal clauses of the treaty were those excluding Russian and Turkish vessels

from the Black Sea and abolishing the Russian protectorate over the Danubian principalities.

13. *Verseilles* (1783)—It terminated the conflict between England and France and Spain, which had helped the United States. England retained St. Lucia and received Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Nevis and Montserrat, but gave back to France Tobago, Senegal, Goree, Chandernagore, Prondicherry and Mahe.
14. *Amiens* (1802)—England restored all the French, Dutch and Spanish possessions captured by her during the first period of the war with Napoleon, except Trinidad and Ceylon: Minorca was to be restored to Spain and Malta to the knights of St. John.
15. *Ghent* (1814)—It put an end to the war between England and America which had broken out in 1812.

APPENDIX V.

FAMOUS WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS.

NAMES.	WORKS.
1. <i>Saxon Period</i> —	
✓ The Venerable Bede... (672-735).	Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons.
2. <i>The Plantagenets</i> —	
✓ Geoffrey Chaucer, ... (1340-1400).	Canterbury Tales.
✓ John Gower, ... (d. 1408).	<i>Confessio Amantis</i> .
✓ John Wyclif, ... (1324-1384).	Translation of the Bible.
3. <i>Henry III. to Anne</i> —	
✓ William Caxton, ... (1412-1491).	Book of Chess.
Sir Thomas More, ... (1409-1535).	Utopia.
Sir W. Raleigh, ... (1552-1618).	History of the World.
Edmund Spencer, ... (1553-1599).	Faerie Queen.
Richard Hooker, ... (1554-1600).	Ecclesiastical Polity.
Francis Bacon, ... (1561-1626).	Essays and Advancement of Learning.
William Shakespeare, (1564-1616).	King Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, and a lot of other plays and poems.

Christopher Marlowe, (1565-1593). *Tamerlane, Jew of Malta and other plays.*

John Milton ... (1608-1674). *Paradise Lost, Paradise Begained, Sonnets and other poems.*

Lord Clarendon, ... (1608-1674). *History of the Rebellion.*

Jeremy Taylor, ... (1613-1667). *Holy Living, Sermons &c.*

John Bunyan, ... (1628-1688). *Pilgrim's Progress.*

John Dryden, ... (1631-1700). *Hind and Panther, Absalom and Achitophel, Essays &c.*

Anne and the Georges—

Daniel Defoe, ... (1661-1731). *Robinson Crusoe.*

Jonathan Swift ... (1667-1745). *Gulliver's Travels, Tale of a Tub, Battle of the Books &c.*

Joseph Addison, ... (1672-1719). *Essays in the Spectator Tatler and other papers.*

Alexander Pope, ... (1688-1744). *Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Rape of the Lock, Dunciad &c.*

Samuel Richardson, ... (1689-1791). *Pamela and other novel.*

Bishop Butler, ... (1692-1752). *Analogy of Religion and Sermons.*

James Thomson ... (1700-1748) *The Seasons.*

Henry Fielding, ... (1707-1754) *Tom Jones and other novels.*

Samuel Johnson, ... (1709-1784) *Dictionary, Lives of the Poets, Rasselas &c.*

David Hume, ... (1771-1776). *History of England.*

Tobias Smollet, ... (1721-1771). *Humphrey Clinker and other novels.*

Oliver Goldsmith, ... (1728-1774). *Deserted Village, the Traveller &c.*

William Cowper, ... (1731-1800). *The Task and other poems.*

Edward Gibbon, ... (1737-1794). *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

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- William Paley, ... (1743-1805). *Natural Theology.*
 Robert Burns, ... (1756-1796). *Cottar's Saturday Night*
 and other poems.
 William Cobbett, ... (1762-1835). *History of the Protes-*
tant Reformation &c.

5. Present Century—

- William Wordsworth, (1770-1850). *The Excursion, the Wan-*
derer &c.
 Sir Walter Scott, ... (1771-1832). *Lady of the Last Minstrel,*
Lay of the Lake, Mar-
mion, Waverly Novels.
 Samuel T Coleridge, (1772-1834). *Ancient Mariner and*
other poems.
 Henry Hallam, ... (1777-1859). *Constitutional History,*
Literature of Europe &c.
 Thomas Moore, ... (1780-1851). *Lala Rookh, Irish Melo-*
dies &c.
 Thomas de Quincy, ... (1786-1859). *The Opium Eater.*
 Lord Byron, ... (1788-1824). *Childe Harold and other*
poems.
 Percy B. Shelly, ... (1792-1822). *The Cenci and others.*
 George Grote, ... (1794-1871). *History of Greece.*
 Thomas Carlyle, ... (1795-1881). *French Revolution, Sar-*
tor Resartus, Cromwell
and Frederick the Great.
 Thomas Hood, ... (1799-1845). *Song of the Shirt &c.*
 Lord Macaulay, ... (1800-1845). *Essays and History of*
England.
 Lord Lytton, ... (1805-1872). *Rienzi and other novels.*
 John Stuart Mill, ... (1806-1873). *Political Economy &c.*
 Charles Darwin, ... (1809-1882). *Origin of Species.*
 Lord Tennyson, ... (1810-1892). *Idylls of the King, the*
Princess &c.
 William M. Thackeray, (1811-1863). *Vanity Fair &c.*

Charles Dickens, ...	(1812-1871)	David Copper field, Oliver. Twist &c.
Robert Browning ...	(1812-1890)	Pied Piper of Hamelin.
John Ruskin, ...	(1829).	Modern Painters.

APPENDIX VI.

FAMOUS MEN.

I. *Soldiers.*

Sidney, Sir P. (1554-1589)—Mortally wounded at Zutphen in 1586 in an attack made upon that town by the Earl of Leicester, whom Elizabeth had despatched to help the Dutch against the Spaniards.

Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)—Rose into distinction during the war between Charles I. and the parliament. He commanded a troop of horse, who were named 'Ironsides' both from the corselets they wore and the steadiness with which they withstood any shock. He contributed greatly to the success gained at Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645). When the *Self-denying Ordinance* was passed he managed to keep his command and was in consequence the virtual commander of the army, though Fairfax appears to be so. The death of Charles in 1649 removed the last obstacle to his ambition of becoming *de facto* ruler in England. He crushed the rebellions of the royalists in Ireland and Scotland, and in 1653 assumed the title of Lord High Protector. During his tenure of power war broke out successively with the Dutch and Spaniards, both of whom were defeated. He died in 1658.

Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of (1650-1722)—He first distinguished himself in Ireland, where he was left by William III. with others to put down the rising in favour of James II. On the accession of Anne he was named captain general and appointed to the command of the English forces destined to carry on the War of the Spanish Succession. He defeated the French at Blenheim (1704).

Ramilies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709). He was found guilty of peculation in 1712 and deprived of all his posts. George I. reinstated him; he died in 1722.

Wellington, duke of (1769-1852)—Arthur Wellesley first came into notice in India, where he defeated the Maharattas at Assaye and Argaum (1803). He took part in the expedition despatched to Copenhagen to seize the Danish fleet in 1807. When war broke out in the Peninsula he was placed in command of the British forces, and defeated the French at Vimiero (1808.) Appointed to the command of the second expedition he maintained the struggle with the French between 1809 and 1814, eventually driving them over the Pyrenees, after winning the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes de Onoro, Salamanca and Vittoria, and capturing the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, San Sebastian and Pampeluna. In 1815 he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. In 1818 he was appointed master-general of ordinance, became premier in 1828 and was a steady opponent of Catholic Emancipation.

2. Statesmen.

Cardinal Wolsey (1474-1530)—Lord chancellor of England during the reign of Henry VIII. (See the reign of this king for his life).

Lord Burleigh (1521-1598)—Lord high treasurer to Elizabeth.

Sir F. Walsingham (1536-1590)—Chief secretary of state in Elizabeth's time.

Sir John Eliot (1590-1632)—A member of the House of Commons sent to the Tower for seditious speech in parliament. He died in prison.

John Hampden (1594-1643)—Known chiefly for his objecting to pay ship-money, and as being one of the five members whom Charles I. went down to the House of Commons to seize. He was mortally wounded in the skirmish at Charlgrove Field.

Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745)—He became chief minister in 1722 and continued as such for 20 years. He maintained his place by wholesale bribery. He was

made a knight of the Garter when that order was revived by George I. in 1725. By George II. he was retained in office chiefly through the influence of the princess Caroline of Anspach, the king's wife. A powerful party ranged themselves on the side of the opposition, among them the elder Pitt. Much against his will he agreed to the declaration of war against Spain in 1739 to resist the right of search. The war was unsuccessful; and Walpole defeated in certain elections thought it prudent to resign (1742). He took no further part in politics and died in 1745.

Earl of Chatham, William Pitt (1708-1778)—He first ranged himself on the side of those opposed to Walpole's policy. He formed his first ministry in 1757, when popular indignation over the loss of Minorca drove Newcastle from office. His administration carried on the Seven Years' War successfully, Canada being the most brilliant conquest (1760.) He resigned in 1761 as George III. refused to declare war against Spain, which Pitt had discovered was preparing to join France. He protested successfully against the stamp duty which Granville was determined to force upon the American colonies. He formed a second ministry in 1766, in which year he was raised to the peerage as Earl of Chatham. While he was laid up with illness his colleagues imposed a duty on tea imported into the English colonies in America. The American War of Independence followed, and though he had all along vigorously opposed the attempt to coerce the colonists, yet when it was proposed to yield to their demands and recognise the independence of the States, weak and worn out as he was, he raised his voice for the last time in the House of Lords against such submission. He was struck down by an apoplectic fit and died a few days afterwards (1778.)

Edmund Burke (1729-1797)—He entered parliament in 1766, and became pay-master of the forces in the Rockingham ministry of 1782. He took a prominent part in the debate upon the conduct of Warren Hastings in Indian affairs. Upon the outbreak of the French

Revolution in 1789 he separated himself from Fox, who warmly applauded the attempt of the French to make themselves a free nation, and with whom he had had a friendship of many years' duration. His "Reflections on the French Revolution" did much good in opening the eyes of the English people to the probable results of the movement; and the events of 1793 and the following years showed how keen-sighted he had been. Burke is both a distinguished writer and statesman.

Charles James Fox (1749-1806)—Fox became secretary of state in the second Rockingham ministry (1782), a post he resigned a few months after. His *India Bill* of 1783 was thrown out, and he was dismissed. He became foreign secretary in the ministry of "All the Talents," 1806, and died towards the close of the same year.

William Pitt (1759-1806.)—This statesman, surnamed the Great Commoner, was the second son of the Earl of Chatham. He entered public life at the age of 23, and became chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Shelburne in 1782. He formed his first ministry in 1784, in which year he also passed his *India Bill*, reformed the finances and formed a commercial treaty with France. In 1795 he despatched an expedition to Quiberon Bay to help the French loyalists; but it proved a failure. In 1800 he brought about the union of the English and Irish parliaments, and as George III. turned a deaf ear to his suggestion that Catholic claims should be considered, he resigned in 1801. The Addington ministry had signed the Peace of Amiens in 1802, and, as hostilities had again broken out, it was felt that a firmer hand was necessary to guide the state. Pitt consequently became premier for the second time in 1804. A league was formed by England, Russia, Sweden and Austria to resist the encroachments of France. Napoleon with an army of 150,000 men was waiting upon the coast of France till his fleets should sweep the channel and render his invasion of England an accomplished fact. The battle of Trafalgar frustrated his design. He then led "the Army of England" away to attack Austria, and his

victory at Austerlitz (1806) broke up the coalition, which the genius of Pitt had succeeded in forming. Pitt died not long after.

Lord Palmerston (1784-1865)—Palmerston's first important appointment was secretary at war in 1809. In 1830 he became foreign secretary under Lord Grey, a post he held till 1834. Upon the fall of Peel's ministry in the following year he resumed charge of the foreign office, which he conducted for the following six years. In 1841 the Eastern Question was opened and England made war upon Egypt to protect the Sultan of Turkey. Between 1841 and 1846 Palmerston was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir R. Peel, but in the last mentioned year he again took charge of the foreign office under Lord John Russell. His too ready acknowledgment of Napoleon III. as Emperor of the French was the cause of his dismissal in 1851. He again resumed office after the Crimean War, the abuses connected with which had driven the Coalition Ministry from office, this time as prime minister. But his *Conspiracy Bill* appeared to the nation to be a sign of too much deference to the will of the French Emperor, upon whose life an attempt had been made by Orsini and other conspirators, and he was again compelled to resign. He returned to office as premier for the second time in 1859.

Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850)—Peel entered parliament as member for Cashel in Tipperary in 1809, and held the secretaryship of Ireland for six years. In 1822 he became home secretary, and, though he retired in 1827 in consequence of his disagreement with Canning regarding Catholic claims, he succeeded in passing the *Catholic Emancipation Bill* in 1829. Being a Tory he opposed with all his might the *Reform Bill* of 1832. In 1841 he became First Lord of the Treasury, and during the succeeding five years succeeded in repealing the Corn Laws and establishing the finances of the country upon a firmer basis than before. He died in 1850 of an accident which he met with while riding in St. James's Park.

Lord John Russell (1792-1878)—He entered parliament as a Whig in 1821, and became paymaster of the forces

under Lord Grey in 1830. The *Reform Bill* of 1832 which was passed after so much opposition, was introduced by him. In 1846 he became premier. In consequence of his recognition of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon without consulting his colleagues Palmerston was dismissed from his office of foreign secretary; he accordingly left the Whigs and taking sides against them upon the subject of the *Militia Bill* defeated them and compelled Russell to resign (1860.) In 1851 Russell accepted office under Palmerston as foreign secretary. In 1861 he was called to the House of Lords as Earl Russell, and upon the death of Lord Palmerston became premier for the second time. A second *Reform Bill* introduced by Mr. Gladstone was defeated, and Russell again resigned (1866).

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1805-1881)—Disraeli entered parliament as a Conservative in 1837 after several unsuccessful attempts at being elected in previous years. In 1852 he became chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Derby, a post he did not hold long as Derby resigned before the end of the year. In 1868 he succeeded Lord Derby as prime minister, but was forced to resign after holding that office for a few months. He returned to office again as premier in 1874 and remained in power till 1880. During that period war broke out between Turkey and Russia and the Russians were only prevented from occupying Constantinople by the vigorous preparations England made for war. Disraeli and the Marquess of Salisbury attended the Berlin Congress on behalf of England and succeeded in obtaining terms highly satisfactory to the country. Another war with Afghanistan and one with the Zulus in South Africa made the country tired of the Conservatives, who were defeated in the elections of 1880. Disraeli was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield in 1876.

William F. Gladstone (1809)—Gladstone entered parliament in the Conservative interest in 1832. Under Peel he became Under-Secretary for Colonial affairs in 1835, and adhered to that great leader when in opposition and in power between 1841 and 1847. He deserted the Con-

servatives in 1852, and held office as chancellor of the exchequer under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston. In 1860 through Richard Cobden he succeeded in effecting a commercial treaty with France on the principles of free trade. His first administration formed in 1868 is remarkable for the disestablishment of the Irish Church (1871), the passing of the Irish Land Act (1870), the Ballot Act and several other useful measures. The Conservatives coming into office in 1874, Gladstone remained in opposition till 1880. He then formed his second ministry. Irish affairs occupied much of his attention, but he succeeded in passing a third *Reform Bill* in 1884. In 1882 Egypt was invaded, and an expedition sent to relieve Gordon at Khartoum in 1884 had to return without having effected its purpose. The Conservatives returned to power in 1886; but Gladstone again became prime minister in 1892. He has now retired from public life.

3. *Sailors.*

Robert Blake (1599-1657)—During the war between Charles I. and the Parliament Blake was placed in command of the parliamentary fleet and completely defeated the royal fleet under Prince Rupert. In 1652 when war was declared against the Dutch he was again in command, and after several obstinate engagements completely defeated them off the Foreland (1653). In 1654 he attacked and captured Tunis in revenge for the dey's acts of violence on Englishman. His next exploit was to attack and burn a Spanish fleet at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe. He died in Plymouth harbour (1657).

Sir George Rooke (1650-1709.)—He is principally known for his victory at Vigo over a large French fleet, and his capture of Gibraltar (1704.)

Lord Rodney (1718-1792)—He bombarded Havre (1759), took Martinique (1762), defeated a Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent (1780), and a French fleet under De Grasse in the West Indies (1782).

Lord Howe (1725-1799)—An attack made by him on Cherbourg (1758) was only partially successful and in 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, and the

French and Spanish fleets shunned an engagement though much superior. On June 1st 1794 he gained his famous victory over the French fleet.

Captain James Cook (1728-1779)—Cook was a celebrated circumnavigator. He made voyages to the South Seas, to New Zealand, which he sailed round, and to numerous island in the Pacific. He was killed in a quarrel with the natives at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, while on one of his voyages of exploration.

Lord George Anson (1697-1762)—He is famous for his voyage round the world. In 1740 he left Plymouth with a small squadron to sail round Cape Horn and attack Peru. He returned by the Cape of Good Hope in 1744 with a single ship left.

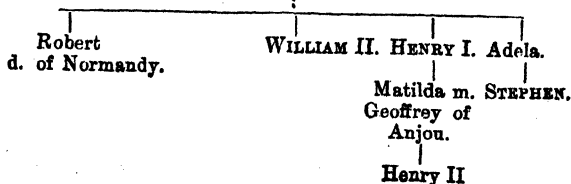
Lord Nelson (1758-1805)—Nelson was the greatest of English sailors. Among the many engagements he took part in were the battle of Cape St. Vincent (1797) and the attack on Teneriffe where he lost his right arm. He defeated the French fleet in Aboukir Bay (1798) and shut up their army in Egypt. He accompanied Sir Hyde Parker to Copenhagen as second in command (1801). His crowning victory was that gained at Trafalgar over the French and Spanish fleets, after chasing them half round the world (1805). He received a mortal wound in the action.

APPENDIX VII.

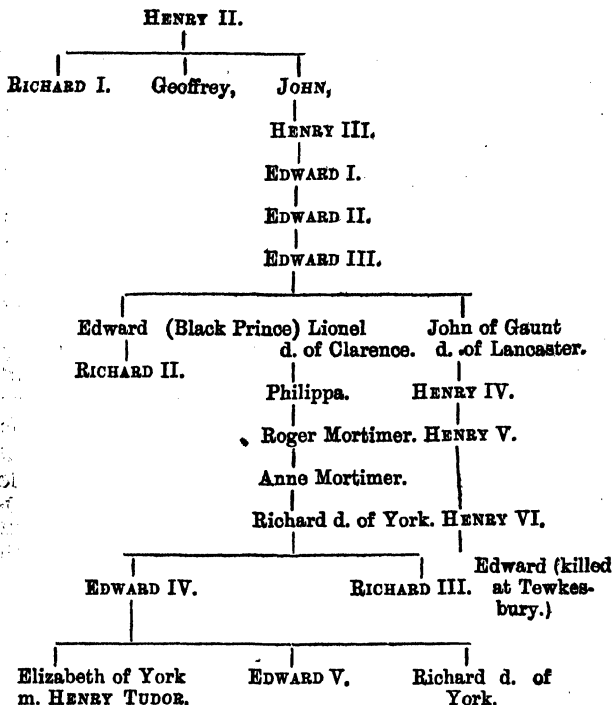
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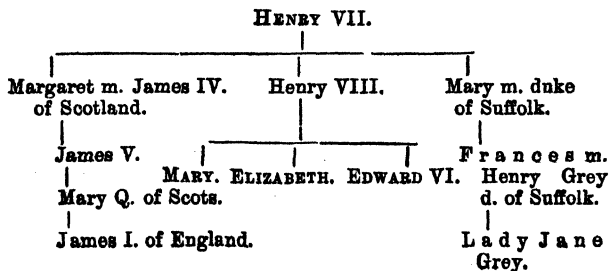
WILLIAM I.



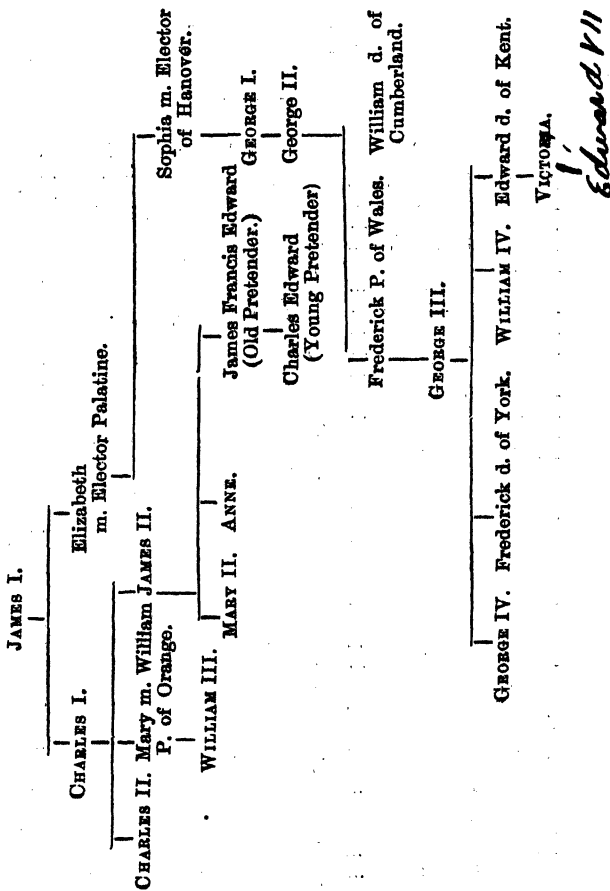
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